FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Various Soviet-American Arms Discussions Resume — AA 1 1/A6
Regular SALT Session — AA 1 1/A6
Arms Trade Talks — AA 1 1/A6
Radiological Weapons Discussed — AA 1 1/A6
Warnke Says SALT Must Not Be Linked to Unrelated Issues — AA 1 1/A6

CSCE/MBFR

USSR MBFR Delegate Sees Progress in Vienna Talks — BB 1 1/A7

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

IZVESTIYA Editorial Hails Outcome of 32d CEMA Session [15 Jul] — CC 1 1/A8
Kirilenko Meets With Bloc Culture Ministers, Officials [PRAVDA 12 Jul] — CC 2 1/A9
Briefs: Pipeline Conference in Kiev — CC 3 1/A10

GENERAL

Bonn Economic Summit Yields Meager Results, Outlook Grim [Polyanov in IZVESTIYA 18 Jul] — A 1 1/A11
Western Experts Predict Continuing Economic Crisis — A 3 1/A13
Novikov Holds Press Conference on Moscow Olympics — A 3 1/A13
Support Grows for UN Arms Embargo Against South Africa — A 4 1/A14

UNITED STATES

U.S. Warned About Sacrificing Detente for Domestic Goals [Zhurkin in PRAVDA 17 Jul] — B 1 1/B1
Jackson's 'Tough Line' May Produce Uncontrollable Inertia [Orlov] — B 3 1/B3
Senate Fears Ratification of OAS Rights Convention — B 4 1/B4
American Arms Reach Chile Despite Official Embargo — B 5 1/B5
U.S. Setting Arms Sales Records Despite Carter Promise [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA] — B 5 1/B5
Professor Denied Post at Maryland Due to Political Views — B 6 1/B6

CHINA

PRC Adopts Imperialist Tactics To Subvert Vietnam [Glebov] — C 1 1/B7

EAST EUROPE

MSZMP's General Section Chief in USSR on Visit [PRAVDA 16 Jul] — D 1 1/B8
Mazurov Attends Polish Anniversary Meeting in Moscow — D 1 1/B8

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Carter's Visit to West Berlin Against 4-Power Pact E 1 1/B9
UK Plan To Monitor USSR Observance of Helsinki Pact Hit [Gan] E 2 1/B10
NATO Fall Troop Maneuvers Contradict Interests of Peace E 3 1/B11
Brezhnev Greets Giscard d'Estaing on Bastille Day E 4 1/B12
SEW Congress Elects Schmitt as New Party Chairman E 4 1/B12
Kosygin Sends Greetings to USSR-Austrian Meeting E 4 1/B12

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Continuing Material on Middle East Talks in UK F 1 1/B13
Israeli Position Unchanged F 1 1/B13
Bankruptcy of Egypt's Stand [Kalyagin] F 1 1/B13
Failure of Negotiations Expected [Zlatorunskiy] F 2 1/B14
Arab Press Comment F 3 1/C1
Violations of Rights, Liberties in Egypt Charged [Yesipovich, Korochantsev] F 4 1/C2
LE MATIN Cited on Development of New Israeli Town F 5 1/C3
Relative Calm Reported in Beirut Despite Sniper Activity F 5 1/C3
DPRK Delegation Headed by Pak Song-chol Arrives in Syria F 6 1/C4
Shibayev Holds Moscow Meeting With Arab Trade Unionists F 6 1/C4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Front Denounces U.S. Plan To Lift Rhodesia Sanctions H 1 1/C5
Additional Report H 1 1/C5
Press Comments on Khartoum Meeting of OAU Leaders H 2 1/C6
Trade Unionist Satisfied With OAU Ministerial Meeting H 2 1/C6
Kaunda Praises Socialist Aid to Liberation Movements H 3 1/C7
September Addis Ababa Solidarity Conferences Agenda Approved H 3 1/C7
140 Groups To Attend H 4 1/C8
Mozambique's Machel Calls for Exposing Counterrevolutionaries H 4 1/C8
Mozambique Foreign Minister Criticizes U.S. Interference H 4 1/C8

INDOCHINA

VNA Reports PRC Halt in Training for Vietnamese Students L 1 1/C9
Le Duan Addresses SRV Youth Delegation Bound for Havana L 1 1/C9
WPC's SRV Delegate Cites PRC Anti-Vietnam Policy L 1 1/C9

NORTHEAST ASIA

USSR, DPRK Officials Mark Friendship Society Anniversary M 1 1/C11

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Soviet Officials Sign Obituary for Kulakov [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Jul] R 1 1/C14
TU Official on Reports of 'Independent' USSR Trade Union R 1 1/C14
PRAVDA Views Supreme Soviet International Treaties Law [PRAVDA 14 Jul] R 2 1/D1
Aliyev Addresses Azerbaijan CP Plenum, Notes CPSU Actions R 4 1/D3
Shcherbitskiy Addresses Party Plenum in Kiev R 5 1/D4
Report on 12-13 July Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Session [PRAVDA UKRAINY 13-15 Jul] R 5 1/D4

Georgian CP Conference Discusses Law Enforcement Cadres R 6 1/D5
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 29 Jun]
Briefs: Kirgizselkhoztekhnika Chairman Departs R 6 1/D5

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Shareholders of USSR Bank for Foreign Trade Meet S 1 1/D6

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Farmers' Tasks in Light of Plenum Demands Highlighted T 1 1/D7
[PRAVDA Editorial 15 Jul]
CSA Reports on Harvest Problems in North T 3 1/D9
Belorussian CP Adopts Resolution on Potato-Growing T 3 1/D9

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TASS: Raduga Telecommunications Satellite Launched U 1 1/D10
Cosmonauts Complete Refueling of Salyut-6 U 1 1/D10

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VARIOUS SOVIET-AMERICAN ARMS DISCUSSIONS RESUME

Regular SALT Session

LD191505Y Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 19, TASS--A regular meeting of the USSR and U.S. delegations at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms was held here today.

Arms Trade Talks

LD181450Y Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, July 18, TASS--Consultations have resumed here today between delegations of the USSR and the USA on the problem of limitation of international trade in arms and of supplies of conventional arms.

Radiological Weapons Discussed

LD191726Y Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 19, TASS--The delegations of the USSR and the USA resumed talks here today on the prohibition of new types and systems of mass-destruction weapons and in this context on the prohibition of radiological weapons.

WARNKE SAYS SALT MUST NOT BE LINKED TO UNRELATED ISSUES

LD191005Y Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 19, TASS--Paul Warnke, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, came out in the newspaper Des Moines REGISTER against the unceasing attempts by detente opponents in the United States to link the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation talks with absolutely unrelated questions.

He said that politicians who claim that the negotiations benefit the USSR alone and "serve" the Soviet Union are obviously mistaken. The strategic offensive arms limitation talks meet primarily the interests of strengthening the U.S. defences.

Despite the existing differences, the United States and the Soviet Union have many common interests, the main one of which is to prevent a thermonuclear war, Warnke noted. Furthermore, the USSR and the United States are mutually interested in checking a further proliferation of nuclear weapons. To deny this means to expose the world to a still bigger menace.

In the opinion of Paul Warnke, the second SALT agreement would promote the achievement of these two important goals and would not only serve to restrict effectively the continuing nuclear arms race, but would halt the development of new systems in this sphere.

USSR MBFR DELEGATE SEES PROGRESS IN VIENNA TALKS

LD191740Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1546 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Vienna--Today the last plenary session of the 15th round of the talks on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe took place in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna. It was addressed by Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov, head of the USSR delegation, and J. Dean, representative of the U.S. delegation.

As reported to journalists at a press conference by the USSR press spokesman, the Soviet delegation head pointed out that in recent times there has been a positive swing at the Vienna talks. The determining contribution in insuring such a swing was made by the socialist states. Their proposals of 8 June are characterized by their extensiveness, their accounting of essential parts of the Western position, and their search for a sensible compromise.

Through discussion of these proposals, as well as the 19 April Western proposals, in which some step is made toward the legitimate interests of the socialist states, it was possible to considerably widen the scope of questions on which mutual understanding was reached. Particularly, all direct participants in the talks have agreed to reduce their land-based forces; and the USSR and the United States, apart from this, have agreed on the types of their armaments. It has been agreed that a force reduction must be completed within a specific period and after this equal collective levels of Warsaw Pact and NATO armed forces will be established: up to 900,000 men, including up to 700,000 men in land-based forces for each side. In the speeches many other agreements were set out which touched upon the order of practical implementation of these important measures.

The head of the Soviet delegation pointed out that although there are even more difficulties to overcome, the agreements reached have shown that the participants in the talks, are capable of finding solutions to seemingly difficult problems when they consider each other's legitimate interests. The socialist states will in the future attempt to insure that the agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe makes an effective contribution to military detente and the limitation of the arms race, and helps as much as possible to strengthen peace and security for European countries and people. For this it is essential, primarily, that all states, on a par with the USSR and the United States, reduce their forces individually and proportionally to their present numbers in central Europe, take part in the reduction of their armaments and not permit the established collective levels to be used in the future by any one state for the reestablishment of its troop levels to what it was before the reduction, at the expense of a reduction in the troops of its allies. The USSR delegation will in the future decisively come out against any obligations which formally or practically demand greater limitations on the socialist states than on the NATO countries. For this the USSR has all the foundations of a historic, military, legal and moral order. In his speech the Soviet ambassador once again showed the total insolvency of Western assertions on seemingly existing "disproportions" in the numbers of armed forces and their talk of the so-called "geographical factor," which the West still tries to use for achieving unilateral military advantages for NATO. The Soviet delegation once again warned that implementation of the resurrected NATO plans for neutron weapon deployment in central Europe would seriously affect the Vienna talks, aggravate military confrontation and hinder the development of positive processes in Europe. Calling on the Western states for a businesslike continuation of the talks, the head of the Soviet delegation referred to the statement by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 25 June this year, which said: "The socialist countries suggest to their partners a sensible, realistic compromise. In putting forward theseproposals they have gone more than half-way. We appeal to the NATO countries: Let us finally come to grips with the matter. There is undoubtedly a basis for agreement. All depends now on the political will of the West.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL HAILS OUTCOME OF 32D CEMA SESSION

LD191517Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Cooperation Is Growing Stronger"]

[Text] The fraternal countries that make up the friendly socialist family are living a full-blooded life. They are successfully resolving the tasks of building socialism and communism. Speaking in Minsk, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "The growing cooperation among the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries has become a very important integral part of the international life in our era." This cooperation is becoming broader and increasingly multifaceted. After the successful flight of the first international crew consisting of cosmonauts from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, a citizen of the people's Poland, the land of Copernicus, has worked in space with Soviet space researchers.

Rapprochement among the countries of socialism is a law-governed process. It embraces foreign policy and culture, ideology and defense. Mutual rapprochement is appearing brightly and visibly in the economic sphere. Economic integration allows fuller use of the advantages inherent in the very nature of running the economy on socialist principles, promotes the more rapid and efficient development of national economies and leads to the equalization of the socialist countries' economic levels.

The 32d CEMA session held in Bucharest noted that the CEMA countries have done considerable work in implementing the comprehensive program for further deepening and improving cooperation and developing socialist economic integration. This fruitful work considerably promotes the build-up of economic might both of each socialist country individually and of the community as a whole. "The session again demonstrated the fraternal countries' further progress in socialist and communist building and in developing all-round cooperation in the interests of steadily developing their economy and raising the peoples' prosperity and strengthening peace," it is noted in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Council of Ministers document on the participation of the Soviet Union delegation headed by A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in the 32d CEMA session.

This year is the year of completion for several jointly erected industrial projects of priority significance for the further development of the fraternal countries economy. By the end of 1978 the construction of the "blue highway"--the Soyuz gas pipeline--will be completed. Great quantities of natural gas will pass along it from the Orenburg region to European socialist countries. The commissioning by the end of the year of the first 750-kilowatt intergrid electricity transmission line, from Vinnitsa to Albertirsa, will lead to a substantial increase in the reciprocal exchange of electricity. The erection of such major industrial enterprises as the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant is in full swing.

The economy of the fraternal countries is developing confidently, dynamically, without the stoppages or crises that are so characteristic of capitalist countries. The absence of unemployment is typical of the fraternal community.

As the socialist division of labor deepens and such progressive forms of cooperation as industrial specialization and production sharing develop, trade among our countries is expanding. In 1977 the trade turnover among CEMA countries totaled R91 billion, thereby exceeding the 1977 level by 28 percent.

But life does not stand still. Practice indicates promising new forms of cooperation to make still fuller use of the advantages of socialism to the benefit of the peoples of our fraternal community. The most important feature of the CEMA session's work was the approval of long-term targeted cooperation programs designed for the period through 1990 in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials, agriculture and the food industry, and machine building. It concretizes and develops the comprehensive program and makes it possible to pool forces and resources in order to supply the economically substantiated requirements of our community's countries for energy, fuel and raw materials, food products, production means and advanced technology. One of the main directions of joint efforts will be the implementation of a program for the construction of nuclear power stations.

The approved programs will become integral parts of the socialist community countries' national plans (1981-1985) and of the coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures and will serve as a good basis for work in coordinating economic plans for the next 5 years.

It is known that CEMA is an open organization. This was shown quite obviously at the Bucharest session. Apart from the permanent members of CEMA and the delegation from Yugoslavia, which takes part in sessions in accordance with an agreement between the council and the Yugoslav Government, taking part in the session's work as observers were delegations from Angola, the DPRK, Laos and Ethiopia. After examining a request from Vietnam, the session unanimously carried a resolution to admit Vietnam as a member of CEMA. At the same time the participants in the session displayed understanding for the interest of Laos, Angola and Ethiopia in extending cooperation on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis with CEMA countries. Confirming CEMA's principled course in the sphere of international economic relations, the determination to extend equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with developing states was stressed.

CEMA, whose 30th anniversary will be marked in 1979, is the world's first international organization of a new type whose activity is laying the path for cooperation among sovereign socialist states. As the tasks being collectively resolved by CEMA grow more complex, so the machinery, forms and methods of its activity will be improved.

The CEMA session was an important stage in the process of all-round rapprochement among the countries of the fraternal community. It defined concrete ways of deepening and extending our collaboration in the cause of fulfilling the plans outlined for socialist and communist building and demonstrated the complete mutual understanding among the fraternal countries.

KIRILENKO MEETS WITH BLOC CULTURE MINISTERS, OFFICIALS

LD191315Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--On 11 July A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the heads of the delegations to the ninth conference of socialist countries' culture ministers, which has just ended in Moscow.

Taking part in the conversation were Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture; Hungarian Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay; Vietnamese Minister of Culture and Information Ngueyn Van Hieu; GDR Minister of Culture Hans Joachim Hoffmann; Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Cuban minister of culture; Son Khamvongsa, chief of the office of the Lao minister of information, propaganda, culture, and tourism; Mongolian Minister of Culture Sandagiyn Sosorbaram; Polish First Deputy Minister of Culture and Art Zygmunt Najdowski; Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Romanian Council for Culture and Socialist Education; and Miroslav Valek, member of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and Slovak minister of culture.

A.P. Kirilenko described the work of the CPSU Central Committee July plenum and the ninth USSR Supreme Soviet session and the most important political, economic, and social tasks currently being resolved by the Communist Party and the Soviet state. He noted the great role of culture and art in building communist society and stressed the importance of cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries in resolving questions of cultural building.

In the couse of the exchange of opinions it was noted that the successful development of bilateral and multilateral cultural ties between the socialist countries is making an important contribution to the process of further strengthening the positions of socialism based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and commonality of objectives.

It was stressed that socialist culture activity promotes the development of international cultural exchange aimed at the strengthening and materialization of detente, the creation of an atmosphere of trust and cooperation, and the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department participated in the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

PIPELINE CONFERENCE IN KIEV--Representatives of countries participating in the construction of the unique Soyuz gas pipeline, stretching from Orenburg to the Soviet western border, met in Kiev on 18 July at their 10th organizational conference. The conference is taking place on the eve of the commissioning of this giant project undertaken by the countries of the socialist community. It is being attended by representatives and delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, responsible workers of a number of USSR ministries and departments, of the International Investment Bank, the CEMA, as well as staff members of Kiev consultates general of the countries participating in the gas pipeline construction. The conference participants will discuss the results of fulfilling the 6 months investment plan for the construction of the 2,753 kilometer main, will work out a program for the construction and assembly operations in 1978, and will sign a corresponding protocol. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Jul 78 AU]

BONN ECONOMIC SUMMIT YIELDS MEAGER RESULTS, OUTLOOK GRIM

LD201019Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent N. Polyanov dispatch: "Meeting of the 'Big Seven'"]

[Text] Bonn--The leaders of the seven major capitalist states are sitting in a frail little craft sailing the turbulent sea of economic troubles: This is how a Sunday newspaper cartoonist depicted them. The faces of the passengers are uneasy, and the weather forecasts provide little reassurance. Terrible waves arise here, and there--inflation, unemployment, the energy crisis, trade barriers. It is said that this drawing evoked a wry smile from one minister who participated in the meeting of the "big seven" in Bonn's Schaumburg Palace. For the artist had hit the nail on the head....

For 2 days--Sunday and Monday--the Rhine capital was the arena for the meeting of the leaders of the United States, the FRG, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada. These states, which account for approximately half the world's industrial production and control half the international trade, had already held three "summit" meetings to try to ease the chronic ailments of modern capitalism: in the Chateau Rambouillet near Paris in 1975, in Puerto Rico in 1976 and in London in 1977. Statistics confirm the meager, to put it mildly, results of these meetings: They confirm that the increase in industrial production in those countries has on average been almost halved over the past 3 years, inflation has continued to grow menacingly and unemployment has reached the astronomic figure of almost 18 million.

On the eve of the fourth meeting of the "big seven," Federal Economics Minister Lambsdorff remarked in Bonn that this time, too, it will be a case of an attempt to "put the world (capitalist) economy in order." For there is not one member of the "club of seven" who could boast of a good "economic condition". Each of them is characterized by crisis phenomena in production, unemployment, monetary devaluation, a rising cost of living and the energy crisis. The only differences are the degree of acuteness of these ailments. Last year, for example, the U.S. foreign trade deficit reached the record figure of almost $30 billion. Americans tend to blame their partners for this: They buy too few U.S. goods, they say, including weapons, and neglect their financial commitments to NATO. And, to cap it all, they are even trying to infringe upon the undivided sway of the dollar, trying to create a united currency front of the Common Market countries.

West Europeans have quite a different explanation of the reasons for the U.S. foreign trade deficit. In their opinion the Americans make extravagant oil imports (last year they purchased oil valued at $45 billion). They are thereby inflating prices on the world markets. Other states also have to pay for this: The dollar is falling, and West European exports to the United States are becoming cheaper and diminishing as a result.

Or take the so-called "English disease" in the West, characterized, among other things, by a rapid rise in the cost of living. This disease not only remains uncured in Britain itself but is also infecting other countries. This year the British forecast that inflation in their country will reach at least 12 percent, and the number of unemployed--1.5 million. The economic horizons are equally cheerless in Japan, where inflation this year will exceed at least 6 percent, and the number of unemployed--2.5 million.

Recently many capitalist countries have been energetically erecting more and more import barriers to hedge against the dangerous fluctuations in the dollar rate, to protect themselves from foreign competitors and to try to increase employment. [paragraph continues]

And this despite repeated oaths of loyalty to "free trade"! Sessions are being held almost continuously in Geneva by emissaries from both sides of the Atlantic, who declare that they have just one noble aim--to lift all the barriers to foreign trade a little higher and set all traffic lights on green. But what happens? When West Europe's steel concerns recently experienced certain sales difficulties, the Common Market's highest leadership immediately announced the introduction of "firm prices" for steel. This virtually banished the dangerous U.S. and Japanese competitors from West Europe. On the eve of the Bonn "summit" meeting, experts set out to calculate just what discriminatory measures in international trade have cost the ordinary consumer over the past 2 years. The result proved astronomic: a total loss of almost $50 billion!

The members of the "club of seven" have common ailments, but each of them intends to treat them in its own way. The meeting in the Schaumburg Palace has confirmed this. Thus, U.S. President Carter brought along assurances that the United States intends to reduce oil imports as part of the struggle against inflation. Alas, his six interlocutors hardly believed him: For the day after the President left for Europe, the U.S. Senate dealt his plan a decisive blow by practically rejecting the idea of cutting oil imports. This, however, did not prevent the President, as though in payment for his plan, from asking the FRG, as the strongest country in West Europe, to wind up the flywheels of the capitalist economy by insuring, above all, a stable increase in its own industrial output.

Need it be said that this demand was not favorably received in Bonn? Chancellor Schmidt, according to the press, expressed readiness to help revitalize the market situation [konyunktura] on one condition--if the United States itself makes a contribution by, for example, making an earnest attempt to improve the health of the dollar. The other participants in the meeting--the president of France and the prime ministers of Britain, Italy and Canada--remained indifferent to the Washington-Bonn dialog. They have their own economic cares.

But what about Japan? Its Prime Minister Fukuda made a promise in Bonn that the Japanese home market, which has so far been almost completely closed to foreigners, in the future will open its gates to U.S. and West European goods. But he was hardly believed either. Why? Above all because, by virtue of its traditional structure, trade in Japan is firmly tied to its own industry. It is not so easy for foreign competitors to break this structure, even if the government is favorably inclined toward them.

Hence the conclusions: Although all seven countries are sitting in the same boat, they are not rowing together.

And now the "small steps" theory has been launched. These will supposedly be most suitable for resolving the tangled and contradictory problems of the capitalist economy. But even those commentators who certainly have no wish for a reputation as evil prophets are writing about the impossibility of a miraculous dollar recovery, about the hopelessness of attempts to reduce unemployment and inflation and about the failure to normalize international trade.

There is nothing reassuring about the relations of the "big seven" with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America--which were also discussed in Bonn. The punitive military intervention in Zaire, the support for racist regimes in southern Africa, the tutelage of military dictatorship in the Western Hemisphere--these and other facts speak for themselves. Even though the members of the "big seven" are involved to different degrees in the politics of overseas adventures, their alliance appears--with good reason--suspicious to the liberated peoples.

As these lines are being written, black limousines and white-uniformed motorcyclists are already on duty outside the Schaumburg Palace in Bonn. The latest "summit" meeting has come to an end. The next one is scheduled for next year in Tokyo. Summing up the initial results of the forum of the "big seven," observers in Bonn particularly frequently cite the words of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who remarked that "miracles cannot be expected." U.S. Treasury Secretary Blumenthal also expressed the same thought almost word for word. "It cannot be hoped," he admitted, "that the 'summit' meeting will produce sensational results."

It cannot be denied that both testimonies were quite authoritative: A miracle really did not happen! The seven are continuing their voyage in the same boat. Outside, alas, the sea is still turbulent, and the weather forecasts portend nothing good.

WESTERN EXPERTS PREDICT CONTINUING ECONOMIC CRISIS

LD200930Y Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Paris, July 20, TASS--The economic, monetary and energy crisis now affecting the capitalist states will not be surmounted until 1988. This pessimistic conclusion was drawn by experts of the Battel Institute, a confidential report of which appeared in the French newspaper LE MATIN.

In the opinion of one of the most influential Western private organizations for long-range forecasting, the forthcoming decade will be marked also by new crises in the system of international payments and settlements, which will deepen the gap between the economies of the leading capitalist powers and states with a weak national economy. International arms trade, the report points out, will remain the only "prospering" sphere in the West.

Experts of the Battel Institute believe that in the forth-coming decade the West will experience a stagnation of international trade, growing protectionism. The danger of a "trade war" will increase between Japan, USA and Western Europe. The army of unemployed in Western Europe will presumably reach the level of the United States. The problem of "excess manpower" will grow particularly acute in the period of 1984-1988. In the forthcoming decade the West will "live through very difficult times," the report of the institute notes.

NOVIKOV HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD151658Y Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, July 15, TASS--The Olympics-80 Organizing Committee rejoices at the fact that preparations for the Olympic Games to be held in Moscow are evoking interest in African countries, that this theme is more frequently covered by the African press. This has been stated at a press conference for journalists, accredited at the Third African Games, by the head of a Soviet delegation, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the Olympics-80 Organizing Committee, Ignatiy Novikov.

The Soviet people are trying to do their utmost to see to it that the Moscow games should fully become the manifestation of the humane olympic ideals of friendship and equality.

Proceeding from the Soviet Union's principled stand, we consistently uphold the principles of equality and self-determination of peoples, resolutely denounce the criminal policy carried out by the racist regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia. Jointly with all the progressive forces the sports organizations of the USSR are waging persistent struggle for deliverance of the international sports movement from racism and apartheid, Novikov stressed. We actively advocate exclusion of the racists of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia from all international sports federations.

The invitation extended to the Soviet delegation to participate in the work of the 8th General Assembly of the Supreme African Council for Sports, and a possibility granted to us to speak at that supreme sports forum on the progress of preparations for the games is an important testimony of the growing interest in the Olympics-80, he said. Participation in the work of the assembly is also an indication of the ever-growing cooperation between the Supreme African Council for Sports and sport organizations of the African Continent with the Olympics-80 Organizing Committee and sports organizations of the Soviet Union. We believe that now there are good prerequisites for broad participation of African sportsmen in the Olympic Games in Moscow.

Novikov dwelt on the scope of preparation work carried out in the Soviet Union for the Olympics-80. He answered numerous questions of journalists. The Moscow games will be covered, according to preliminary data, by 7,400 journalists from all continents. Sub-press centres are being set up at every olympic structure, a new tele-radio complex is under construction which will ensure transmission of reportages from the Olympic Games to all continents in 18 colour television and 100 radio channels.

SUPPORT GROWS FOR UN ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

LD201018Y Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 20, TASS--Condemnation is growing at the UN circles of the inhuman apartheid policy, carried out by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. The testimony of this are messages from governments of UN member-countries to the UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. The messages express full support of the UN Security Council's decision on introduction of embargo on arms deliveries to the Republic of South Africa.

Advocating full abolition of apartheid and all vestiges of colonialism and neocolonialism, the Soviet Union unswervingly fulfils all provisions of the Security Council's resolution and maintains no relations with South Africa in the economic, military or other spheres, says a message of the permanent representation of the USSR at the United Nations. Since the racist Pretoria regime, which in itself is a menance to international peace, continues to intensively build up its military might seeking to get an access to nuclear weapons, the USSR, as before, holds that the Security Council should take without delay all the necessary measures in the struggle against racism and apartheid in the south of the African Continent.

The Mongolian People's Republic, stresses the message of the permanent representation of that country at the United Nations, consistently advocates the earliest eradication of the disgraceful system of apartheid and supports the oppressed peoples in the south of Africa, fighting for elimination of the last seats of colonialism and racism.

A message of Finland's Government points out that Finland has always been resolutely coming out against the policy of apartheid and believes that the mandatory embargo on arms deliveries to the Republic of South Africa is one of the measures in the struggle against the system of apartheid.

In the opinion of the Government of Socialist Ethiopia, mandatory all-out economic sanctions should be imposed against South Africa to make the racist Pretoria regime to renounce the criminal apartheid policy.

The governments of Sweden, Portugal, Austria, Greece and other countries also declared support for the Security Council's resolution on the introduction of embargo on arms deliveries to the Republic of South Africa.

U.S. WARNED ABOUT SACRIFICING DETENTE FOR DOMESTIC GOALS

LD201005Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Article by V. Zhurkin: "The Ins and Outs of a Myth. What Lies Behind the 'Soviet Threat' Campaign"]

[Text] Campaigns directed against the "Soviet military threat" have long been an integral part of U.S. political life. Every year when the military budget is dragged through Congress it is accompanied by a wave of statements, publications and rumors, originating in military circles, about the unthinkable dangers which would threaten the United States if the proposed appropriations were not approved and if there were no go-ahead for a particular weapons systems. This aspect of the campaign about the "Soviet threat" is preserved today in its primordial form.

At the same time, this campaign has now acquired new dimensions and qualitative features. It has become the spearhead of the political activity of those forces in the United States who are trying to reverse the detente process or get the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole to make unilateral concessions. At the same time, the level of the campaign has been raised--it has become a part of official U.S. foreign policy. Many prominent figures have become involved in its implementation, including some people in the White House. And this is cause for alarm.

The "anatomy" of the "Soviet threat" campaign is fairly complex. The campaign is being conducted simultaneously on several levels, and each of them as a specific nature.

The military-industrial complex and the political organizations it has set up, like "the Committee on the Present Danger," are operating on a broad front, mixing particles of truth about Soviet defense programs, which threaten nobody, with liberal doses of lies. The purpose is obvious: to pile up military orders.

U.S. Government figures normally focus attention on one element of the campaign and do their darnedest to "highlight" it according to the political needs at the time. In his speech at the UN General Assembly special session, U.S. Vice President Mondale placed particular emphasis on the "Soviet threat" in Europe (At the time feverish preparations were being made for the NATO Council session in Washington, which adopted an extensive new arms race program.). And in his Annapolis speech, President J. Carter singled out the "threat" in Africa from among the other "threats" and "minithreats" (At that very moment the NATO countries were intervening in Zaire.).

Part of the U.S. media has played a particularly unseemly role in the campaign. It is they who create the psychological climate of suspicion, fear and uncertainty in which the propraganda salvos of the military and politicians easily find their targets. The special mission of this section of the U.S. press is the formulation of garish propaganda cliches, which began in the cold war years. A system of slogans was created at that time which riveted attention on the imaginary "gap between the United States and the USSR," first in one sphere and then in another, depending on what area of the arms race the Pentagon needed to fuel. In the past it has been the "bomber gap" and the "missile gap." Today it is the "throw-weight gap" (referring to strategic nuclear warheads), the civil defense gap and so on and so forth.

The new, official character of the "Soviet threat" campaign is closely associated with its goals, given the current situation, which greatly exceed the Pentagon's traditional goal of getting its military programs through Congress. [paragraph continues]

Today the tasks are much broader. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in reply to questions posed by the Social Democratic Party of Germany's weekly VORWAERTS, "those in the West who currently fueling the farfetched campaign about a 'Soviet military threat' are in fact thinking about something else. They are reluctant to reconcile themselves to the prevailing approximate equilibrium in the sides' military force, and they want to achieve superiority." A trend toward destabilization of the existing strategic parity in favor of the United States can be discerned in certain projected American arms systems or ones that are being created (cruise missiles, the MX missile and others).

The impression is that, despite repeated official assurances, U.S. leading circles are still not clear on how they intend to safeguard their country's national security in the future--with the help of a system of mutually acceptable international agreements on the limitation and subsequent reduction of arms (including strategic arms) or through efforts--patently futile, let it be said--aimed at altering the present military balance in their favor.

It is characteristic that under cover of this campaign the United States and its allies are actually implementing a detailed program of military measures, many of which already pose a considerable threat to the USSR and the other socialist countries. Moreover, these measures are being implemented in precisely those "hotsposts" around which the waves of the propaganda ballyhoo are thundering.

For a number of years the Soviet Union has not increased its armed forces in central Europe, that is, the area which is the focus of attention at the Vienna talks. At the same time, certain members of NATO have increased the numerical strength of their contingents since the Vienna talks began, the United States has expaned its combat forces in this area by two mechanized brigades, the FRG--by three tank brigades, and so forth.

Politicians in the United States and a number of other Western countries are kicking up a fuss about "hordes of Soviet tanks." However, since the start of the Vienna talks the NATO members (judging by the reports of the International Institute of Strategic Studies for the relevant years) have increased their number of tanks in central Europe by 1,500. The new American F-15 and F-16 fighters, A-10 ground-attack aircraft, West German Leopard-II tanks, Gepard mobile air defense systems and many other new weapons systems are coming into service (or are planned for the near future). The plans for deploying American neutron weapons in Europe have not yet been buried.

Recently, Western politicians have been devoting particular attention to Soviet tactical nuclear forces. These (specifically the Soviet missile designated the SS-20 (by NATO) have been selected as the target of the present phase of the Soviet military threat" campaign.

This is happening despite the fact that, according to official NATO figures, the North Atlantic bloc has twice as many tactical nuclear weapons in Europe as the opposing side. They include, for example, the U.S. Pershing missile with a 400-kiloton warhead. A salvo of 15 of these missiles is equivalent to the yield of all the explosive charges [boyezaryady] employed in World War II. The United States has a total of four types of ground-to-ground missiles with nuclear warheads, two types of nuclear howitzers and more than 500 aircraft carrying nuclear bombs or missiles with nuclear warheads stationed in Europe. Add to this the fact that the U.S. Atlantic fleet has 1,000 tactical nuclear weapons (in addition to the 7,000 the United States has in West Europe).

One of the favorite motifs of the mouthpieces of the "Soviet threat" campaign is the argument that the U.S. Navy is "lagging behind." A number of Soviet ships--the antisubmarine cruisers "Kiev," "Moscow" and "Leningrad"--have been commissioned in recent years.

Their appearance has been accompanied by a deafening hullabaloo about the "change" in the naval balance in favor of the USSR; despite the fact that the United States has 13 powerful, large-tonnage attack aircraft carriers each of which has 75-95 aircraft and approximately 100 nuclear warheads on board.

The "Soviet threat" propagandists have been stung into action by the events of recent years in two African countries--Angola and Ethiopia--where the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries are giving essential assistance to sovereign states which have become victims of aggression. The United States and NATO, accustomed to regarding unceremonious military interference in African states' affairs as their "right" (witness the recent events in Zaire), view the actions of the true friends of the African peoples as an encroachment on this nonexistent "right."

Finally, fantasies about Soviet strategic forces, primarily ground-based ICBM's occupy a place of "honor" in the "Soviet military threat" campaign. Without denying that the current arms race spiral (involving the MIRVing of ballistic missiles) was initiated by the United States, the campaign organizers decided that if they could not prevent reciprocal defensive measures by the Soviet side, at least they could use them to scare Americans.

However, it is generally accepted today that there is an approximate balance between Soviet and U.S. strategic forces (and an approximate parity between Warsaw Pact and North Atlantic bloc forces in Europe). Without denying this, the "Soviet threat" campaign organizers try to scare the West by saying that this balance may shift in the future in favor of the Soviet Union. And they are impeding the conclusion of a new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

In the United States it is sometimes suggested that the "Soviet threat" campaign is nothing special, that it is a kind of "mirror image" of the criticism of Western military programs in the USSR. However, this comparison is wrong. The dominant feature of Soviet policy and the mass news media is the policy of insuring new agreements on the limitation and reduction of arms, whereas in America the "Soviet threat" dominates. Second, fabricated data about the U.S. military program are not used in the USSR, whereas the entire "Soviet threat" campaign is based on "data" of this kind. Finally, the Soviet side shuns the desire, typical of American diplomacy, to use political and propaganda campaigns to pressure the other side and thus gain one-sided benefits.

It is perfectly clear that there are influential forces in the United States who have their own interpretation of the Soviet Union's restraint dictated by a desire to normalize the international situation. These forces are essentially provoking a resumption of the cold war. If certain circles in the United States really believe that detente can be sacrificed for the sake of attaining particular domestic political goals, then this is a political policy whose danger is hard to overestimate. Indeed, it is well known that there neither is nor can be a reasonable alternative to detente.

JACKSON'S 'TOUGH LINE' MAY PRODUCE UNCONTROLLABLE INERTIA

LD191658Y Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

["Destroying Is Easier Than Creating"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 19, TASS--TASS political observer Igor Orlov writes: Marquis Childs is sounding alarm in the newspaper Washington POST over the dangerous trend, which has become recently manifest, and really deserves most serious attention.

"If Senator Henry Jackson and certain of his allies have their way, Childs warns, not only will a possible SALT-2 treaty be defeated, but moreover, there will be no treaty for the Senate and the American people to assess. With powerful forces behind him, Jackson is practicing what might be called parliamentary abortion." He may destroy any agreement unwelcome to him.

Such a sinister characteristic of the influential American Senator causes some misgivings. In the first place one cannot help repeating the commonly known truth: Destructive actions are easier and take by far less effort than constructive ones.

Every sane man understands what enormous reciprocal efforts it takes to draw up an agreement on crucial issues that would fairly consider the security interests of the two major powers without inflicting damage to either of the sides. It takes a great store of reciprocal goodwill, awareness of responsibility to our peoples and to the whole mankind.

It is, perhaps, much easier to meddle in such a difficult process with the aim of obstruction than think how one can contribute to its successful conclusion by common consent and in common interests. But what is the likely result of negative, destructive actions in such an important field? Acceleration of the arms race and the feeble hope that the rate of this race imposed on the Soviet Union will be more difficult and burdensome to it than to the other side?

Past experiences should have warned against such short-sighted calculations. The Soviet Union has never neglected and does not intend to neglect its vital defense interests. There shall be no illusions on this score.

The so-called "tough line," which so much please some politicians of the Jackson type, has a chance to turn into a dangerous and uncontrollable political course, to gain inertia that will be difficult to overcome and that will cause appropriate counteraction in the world. What is then the likely outcome of frustration of the meticulously drawn up agreements and accelerated rates of arms build up?

The price to pay for the miscalculations may prove to be too high not only for the countries directly concerned but also for all peoples.

SENATE FEARS RATIFICATION OF OAS RIGHTS CONVENTION

LD192318Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1128 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: On Tuesday, Grenada, the smallest state in the Western Hemisphere, ratified the American convention on human rights that was approved by the OAS countries in 1969 at San Jose in Costa Rica. Grenada has become the 11th state to ratify this convention. This is the minimum number necessary for the convention to take effect.

The American convention on human rights provides for the creation of an inter-American court to deal with cases of the violation of human rights in the Western Hemisphere.

Among the signatories who have not yet ratified the convention are the United States, Chile and Uruguay. As far as the United States is concerned, President Carter signed the convention in June of 1977--in other words almost 10 years after the document on human rights was completed.

A two-thirds majority is needed for the ratification of the convention by the U.S. Senate. In this connection, the American press skeptically notes that the convention will not be ratified earlier than 1979--if at all.

Recently, many U.S. politicians, including official leaders, have been going on and on about the necessity of defending human rights in other countries. However, nobody has heard any of them appealing for an immediate ratification of this important convention that is designed to protect human rights in Latin America and in the United States. Is this not the reason that leading U.S. politicians have no desire for the inter-American court to conduct an investigation of the violation of human rights in the United States itself?

AMERICAN ARMS REACH CHILE DESPITE OFFICIAL EMBARGO

LD192040Y Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

["Building up Junta's Military Arsenal"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, July 19, TASS--The fascist Pinochet junta has purchased 18 U.S.-made Hawk missiles, the AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY journal reported.

The new deal between the Chilean dictator and the U.S. military-industrial complex was concluded contrary to the embargo imposed by the U.S. Senate in 1976 on the sale of all types of arms to Chile, a country where all democratic rights and freedoms of citizens are crudely trampled nowadays. The U.S. Defense Department and military-industrial complex are increasing arms supplies to the dictatorial regime using all sorts of loopholes in the law on the sale of arms to foreign states. One of such loopholes is the sale of arms and military equipment through third countries.

Thus, it was with the consent of the United States that the Brazilian aircraft Embrayer Company is selling patrol aircraft equipped with American engines and radars to Chile. Earlier the Pratt and Whitney of Canada--a branch of the multinational United Technology Corporation--supplied the Pinochet regime with engines for military aircraft, also with the knowledge of the American authorities.

The Chilean junta received from the USA arms worth a total of 57 million dollars in 1977. The volume of U.S. military supplies to Chile through different channels is expected to reach this year the 60 million dollar mark.

U.S. SETTING ARMS SALES RECORDS DESPITE CARTER PROMISE

LD140842Y Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--"The U.S. widely publicized governmental programme of a change in the arms exports policy is not being, so far, substantiated by real deeds," writes the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, commenting on the Pentagon's report to the effect that in the current fiscal year the United States will sell abroad 13,200 million dollars worth of military equipment and ammunition. "Thus, contrary to the election pledges made by the President, the United States is setting new 'records' in the lethal business."

The United States is now the world's biggest merchant in arms, thanks to the efforts of death merchants. In a period from 1950 to 1976 the United States sold foreign countries a more than 110,000 million dollars worth of armaments. The international public feels justified concern over the fact that the United States also supplies its foreign customers with most up-to-date missiles and planes that can be used as carriers of nuclear weapons. These are, specifically, Lance missiles, which have been made operational with the Israeli Army.

"The problem of international trade in arms and deliveries of arms should be resolved in the general context of relaxation of tension, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA stresses. Reasonable and precise political and international-legal criteria should be elaborated that would determine in what situation arms deliveries are justified and permissible, and with relation to which recipients, and in which cases they should be banned or sharply restricted. The aggressor and the victim of aggression cannot be put on the same bracket, it cannot be tolerated that the rights of the peoples waging legitimate struggle for liberation from the colonial-racist oppression be flouted.

As is shown by experience, crisis situations that arise in that or other area of the world, are largely stimulated by arms deliveries from the United States and other Western countries, the newspaper points out. This makes so topical today the idea of conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, with the Soviet Union having launched the initiative of concluding such a treaty. But till now Washington and its allies turn a deaf ear to this proposal.

PROFESSOR DENIED POST AT MARYLAND DUE TO POLITICAL VIEWS

LD191946Y Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 19, TASS--"I am denied a job only because certain circles do not like my political views", a press conference was told by Professor Allman of New York University whose appointment to the post of dean of Maryland University is being blocked by American authorities for several months already.

The "Allman case" is a typical example of persecution for political reasons in the United States. The prominent scholar is teaching social sciences at New York University for already ten years. While not being a communist or a Marxist, he nevertheless finds it exceptionally important to acquaint students with scientific Marxism, with the dialectical teaching on the development of society. For precisely that reason his candidature became unacceptable to the Maryland authorities.

The acting governor of the state, Lee, said that he regards Allman's appointment as undesirable and threatened that the university may lose its subsidies should it fail to heed his views. The governor was seconded by Senator Bishop of the Maryland state legislative assembly, who said it was inadmissable to appoint a person whose political views vary from those accepted in the government.

PRC ADOPTS IMPERIALIST TACTICS TO SUBVERT VIETNAM

OW192017Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Chinese authorities are continuing to instigate a hostile, anti-Vietnam movement. This movement was begun under the false pretext that the Chinese people in Vietnam are being persecuted; it is also being used to conceal the Chinese authorities' hypocritical concern for the Chinese people in Vietnam. Our station observer Glebov comments:

Anyone who is following the various international events can easily see how the so-called reasoning of the Chinese authorities coincides with the verbal smokescreen of the U.S.-supported French and Belgian neocolonialists in covering up their aggression against Zaire. The French and Belgian neocolonialists attempted to pretend that France was protecting its citizens overseas but all this became open aggression against the Zairian people. In the final analysis, the Chinese leadership clique is using the many pretexts fabricated by imperialist elements to defend its own anti-Vietnam policy; this is also a natural course of action.

The Peking authorities have not only absorbed the quintessence of imperialism's propaganda arsenal but have also taken actions under the pretext of protecting the Chinese people in Vietnam--exactly like the past bandit actions of imperialist countries when they sent troops to China in the early 20th century to rudely interfere in China's internal affairs under the pretext of protecting foreign concessions. The situation has now developed to the extent that Chinese authorities have demonstratively sent ships to Vietnamese ports. Ostensibly it seems that they have been sent to apply pressure on Vietnam because Peking has issued conditions that infringe upon Vietnam sovereignty. Although Peking has sent civilian ships to the Vietnamese ports, Chinese warships are cruising near the Vietnamese coast. At the same time, Chinese military aircraft are circling over various provinces in the northern part of Vietnam. The Chinese side is also creating a tense situation in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas.

All this unequivocally indicates that, in the Sino-Vietnamese conflict that Peking itself initiated, the Peking leadership clique is using the language applied by the imperialists and colonialists against other countries and nations in the past. But, in our time, language of this type cannot be permitted or supported.

Today, the Vietnamese people are standing in the forefront of peaceloving mankind. Although they are the victims of a foreign, violent and almost imperialist-type pressure, they also are receiving resolute support from the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries and friends throughout the world. If the Peking authorities believe that by using threats they can compel a heroic county like Vietnam to concede under their blackmail, they are greatly mistaken.

MSZMP'S GENERAL SECTION CHIEF IN USSR ON VISIT

LD191155Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of MSZMP workers headed by I. Katona, memer of the MSZMP Central Committee and chief of the MSZMP Central Committee General Section [as published], was in the Soviet Union 12 through 15 July in accordance with the plan of interparty relations of the CPSU and the MSZMP.

During their stay in our country the Hungarian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of party work and had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee General Department, Moscow Gorkom and other party organizations.

The Hungarian friends were received by K.U. Chernenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with whom they had warm and friendly talks in which K.M. Bogolyubov, member of the Central Auditing Commission and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee General Department, and also M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union, participated.

MAZUROV ATTENDS POLISH ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD192258Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Today a solemn meeting devoted to the anniversary of the rebirth of Poland was held in Moscow. Mazurov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and other comrades were in the Presidium. There was also the delegation of the Poland-USSR Friendship Society led by Kusiak, member of the PZPR Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Chief Directorate of the society. The speaker Krivosheyna, deputy chairman of the Central Directorate of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, spoke of the unbreakable unity and friendship of the Soviet and Polish peoples. Relations between the two fraternal countries, she stressed, are built on Marxist-Leninist teachings, on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The meeting was addressed by Olszewski, Polish ambassador in the USSR.

CARTER'S VISIT TO WEST BERLIN AGAINST 4-POWER PACT

LD192210Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German to Germany 1830 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A few days ago U.S. President Jimmy Carter paid a brief visit to West Berlin. Unfortunately, this visit cannot be counted as a plus for detente and cooperation for two reasons. In the first place, the West German media presented this visit as part of the state visit to the FRG. Secondly, Carter was officially accompanied on his West Berlin visit by the chancellor and the vice chancellor. Both counts go against the principles of the quadripartite agreement, which states that the Western sectors of Berlin are not a constituent part of the FRG and cannot be governed by it. The quadripartite agreement specifically states that the West German bodies must not perform constitutional or official acts in the city. These are precise and unequivocal principles and their legal validity likewise applies to the Federal Republic, which is bound to respect each principle, article and the letter and spirit of the quadripartite agreement.

But what happens in practice? If West Berlin does not belong to the FRG and does not, therefore, come under its jurisdiction, how are visits by foreign statesmen possible within the framework of official visits to the FRG? Why, moreover, do high-ranking FRG officials accompany foreign statesmen on their visit to West Berlin? Such actions, utterly incompatible with the quadripartite agreement, fit in perfectly with the political concepts that existed in the West German capital even before the conclusion of the quadripartite agreement. At that time, it will be recalled, Bonn viewed West Berlin entirely as a federal land. An attempt was even made to enshrine such a status for West Berlin in the FRG constitution. However, the Western powers cooled Bonn's zeal and rendered the corresponding articles of the constitution ineffective. On the Rhine this was received with regret and testiness. Yet the outdated political philosophy concerning West Berlin has remained virtually unchanged. There are many indications that the people there continue to regard West Berlin as a federal land.

To maintain the appearance of loyally observing the quadripartite agreement, Bonn searches for arguments to justify these actions. It states, for instance, that the foreigners' visit to West Berlin is part of their itinerary in the FRG and the company of official FRG representatives is allegedly yet another specific expression of the city's connections [verbindungen] with the FRG and that the quadripartite agreement allegedly provides for such connections to be maintained.

The quadripartite agreement does indeed provide for the possibility of developing connections, but only on very fundamental conditions, which must be maintained taking into account the fact that the western sectors are not a constituent part of the Federal Republic.

According to the quadripartite agreement, the USSR, the United States, Britain and France have undertaken to refrain from steps which would complicate the situation in the area or the agreement's validity. The USSR strictly observes this principle, but at the same time it has the right to demand that the others also observe it.

UK PLANS TO MONITOR USSR OBSERVANCE OF HELSINKI PACT HIT

LD192140Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Anatoliy Gan commentary]

[Text] This morning I heard something over the BBC to which I do feel it is necessary to draw your attention. That was the report that the British Government intends carrying out an analysis of whether or not the provisions of the Helsinki final act are being observed in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Evidently in pursuance of this intention the foreign office has already instructed British embassies in Eastern Europe to submit regular reports every 6 months on this subject to the House of Commons, and this is to be done right up to the 1980 Helsinki final act follow-up conference in Madrid.

Now since the British public have actually been told very little about the provisions of the final act let me just point out that one of its main provisions concerns noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. Therefore the report I mentioned points first and foremost to a gross violation of the letter and spirit of the final act. This in itself prompts me to ask the by no means rhetorical question: What moral or legal right has a violator of the Helsinki undertakings to engage in an analysis of the observance or nonobservance of those undertakings by other countries? The answer to that question seems absolutely clear.

From this it seems to me that there follows yet another conclusion which does not augur well for any future constructive development of Britain's relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries: Imagine the hullabaloo that would be raised by the propaganda agencies in the West, Britain included, if the Soviet Union or some other socialist country were to announce its intentions of conducting an analysis of whether Britain or the United States has been observing the Helsinki final act.

And yet such an analysis I feel sure would reveal shocking instances of deliberate and gross violation of the Helsinki undertakings in the human rights field. Plenty of such facts would emerge, for instance, from the records of the European court at Strasbourg, or the rash admission by Ambassador Andrew Young about the hundreds if not thousands of political prisoners in the United States of America. Doesn't it seem rather odd to you that neither the extensive police surveillance of her majesty's subjects in the British Isles nor the ill-treatment of civil rights campaigners in Ulster, nor the political prisoners in America, are worthy of regular reports to the House of Commons every 6 months, right up to the 1980 conference in Madrid?

The whole business of conducting an analysis of whether the Helsinki final act is being observed does not augur well for Britain's future relations with the socialist countries including the Soviet Union for the very reason that it elevates to the status of a national policy interference in the internal affairs of other countries, which is impermissible and runs counter to all international rules.

I find it hard not to link this undertaking and the Foreign office instructions to British embassies in the socialist countries with the recent criminal trials in Moscow of spies and direct agents of foreign intelligence services and Western anti-Soviet propaganda agencies.

Indeed, I wouldn't rule out the possibility that the foreign office's unseemly action has as its main purpose not analyzing whether the Helsinki undertaking are being observed, but recruiting new Shcharanskiys and Ginzburgs, who behind a smokescreen of human rights campaigning could to some extent compensate Western propaganda and intelligence agencies for the loss of the exposed spy Shcharanskiy. And he, it was established in court, was quite prolific in supplying anti-Soviet fabrications to the BBC among others.

All this can scarcely be reconciled with the numerous statements of British spokesman professing a desire to promote the relaxation of tensions and to strengthen Anglo-Soviet cooperation for the good of European and world peace, assurances that by the way are set down in a number of joint Anglo-Soviet documents.

NATO FALL MANEUVERS CONTRADICT INTERESTS OF PEACE

LD191135Y Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, July 19, TASS--Manoeuvres of American troops, which will last for more than a week, have begun in the territory of the West-German Rheinland-Pfalz Land near Baumholder. Taking part in them are detachments of different arms of the service of the United States whose troops are now stationed in Bavaria, Hessen, Baden-Wuerttemberg and other West German lands. The press reports that major military demonstrations of the NATO bloc, which will continue for about three months, are to be staged shortly on vast areas of the Federal Republic of Germany. These exercises, providing for the participation of armour, motorised and airborne units, will take place on practically almost all the territory of the country.

The NATO command has announced that about thirty manoeuvres and exercises of the ground, aerial and naval forces will be held in the territory of Western Europe in the period from September to November. Taking part in them will be more than 200,000 men. Press reports indicate that they will unfold "from northern Norway to the Mediterranean Sea." Ten of these manoeuvres and exercises will take place in FRG territory.

As reported by the West German DPA agency, "exercises codenamed 'Sicherer Schild' will be held within the frameworks of these autumn NATO manoeuvres in the territory of Hessen and Bavaria lands in the period from September 19 to 28". Taking part in them will be over 55,000 Bundeswehr officers and men, as well as American, British, Belgian and Dutch troops. Large amounts of military equipments, including 500 combat and transport helicopters.

Furthermore, it has been officially announced that airlifted during the current NATO military demonstrations from the United States to West European military airfields, located primarily in the FRG, will be 14,000 motorised infantrymen, tankmen, artillerymen and missile crews together with warplanes, helicopters and tanks. In conformity with the plans of NATO strategists the purpose of this "operation", which will continue for more than two weeks, is to "ensure the transportation of American troops to Europe in case of a crisis". The American troops involved will then take part in the exercises in the territory of the FRG.

West European public opinion is following these NATO military manoeuvres with growing concern, noting that they contradict completely the interests of peace, detente, and mutual understanding on the European continent.

BREZHNEV GREETS GISCARD 'ESTAING ON BASTILLE DAY

LD1316427 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13 TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent the following telegram to the President of the French Republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing:

On behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Soviet people I convey to you, Mr. President, and to the people of France sincere congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the national holiday--the Day of the Bastille.

The big road of developing relations, traversed by the Soviet Union and France in the past years, allows us to express the conviction that fruitful Soviet-French cooperation in the most diverse spheres will continue to grow stronger in the future, too, in the interests of the peoples of our countries, to the benefit of European and international security.

SEW CONGRESS ELECTS SCHMITT AS NEW PARTY CHAIRMAN

LD1917467 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] West Berlin, July 19, TASS--An extraordinary congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin was held here. Its delegates elected Horst Schmitt chairman of the party.

In his speech at the congress, Horst Schmitt dwelled upon basic political problems stemming from the current state of international affairs and the situation in West Berlin. We make it our objective to contribute to the struggle for strengthening peace and block the road of imperialists which are yearning for the times of the cold war. It is also our task to safeguard the social and democratic rights of working people, the entire population of the city, and unite all the forces of the workers movement for attaining these goals.

Horst Schmitt denounced the attempts to undermine West Berlin's relations with socialist countries by campagins of lies and slander to violate the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin.

Speaking about the party's tasks in domestic policy, the chairman of the party expressed concern over the problem of employment in the city. He demanded an end to political discrimination of democrats.

The Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, Horst Schmitt concluded, has been and remains a party which holds aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, a party which is tirelessly fighting for peace, the interests of the working class and for social progress.

KOSYGIN SENDS GREETINGS TO USSR-AUSTRIAN MEETING

LD1918047 Moscow International Service in English 1300 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Premier Aleksey Kosygin has sent a greetings to the Soviet-Austrian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. It went into session here in Moscow today. Aleksey Kosygin expresses satisfaction with the development of economic contacts between the two countries. The volume of bilateral trade has grown five-fold in the past decade. Soviet-Austrian cooperation, Aleksey Kosygin points out, serves the interests of peace and meets the Helsinki accord. The session will discuss trade and possibility of joint research in the metallurgical, engineering, electrical and chemical industries.

CONTINUING MATERIAL ON MIDDLE EAST TALKS IN UK

Israeli Position Unchanged

LD191759Y Moscow International Service in English 1300 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers are holding a separate meeting in Britain. This meeting is also attended by the United States secretary of state, Cyrus Vance. Officially he is a mediator, but in fact he chairs the meeting. The get-together in Leeds Castle has been arranged according to Washington's scenario. The United States is seriously worried about the impasse in the talks because the Americans want to replace a comprehensive Middle East settlement by separate deals in the interests of Israel and their own imperialist policy. The United States President recently observed that a total fiasco of the Egyptian-Israeli talks could lead to the reconvening of the Geneva peace conference attended by all the parties involved in the negotiations. And it is quite apparent that this outcome is feared both in Washington and in Cairo, to say nothing of Tel Aviv.

And the fear of this alternative has now literally driven both the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers to seek shelter behind the walls of mediaeval Leeds Castle. Cairo has made quite a number of concessions to Israel, and it retreated even further on the eve of the meeting. However, the Egyptian leadership has received nothing at all in return. After the first day of the conference in Leeds Castle, an Egyptian spokesman admitted that there were no new elements in the Israeli position.

Bankruptcy of Egypt's Stand

LD192245Y Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 2100 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] In Britain, talks have ended between the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance attended. From London our correspondent, Boris Kalyagin, sent the following dispatch:

The pessimism unanimously expressed by political observers has been completely confirmed as the new round of the separate talks between Egypt and Israel under the auspices of the United States ended in failure.

In his new plan Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat expressed agreement to the liquidation of the interests of the Arab people of Palestine. The plan excluded the PLO from the process of a Middle East settlement and ignored even the legitimate right of the Palestinian Arabs to determine their future. The Egyptian leadership hinted that it was also ready to accept Tel Aviv's conditions about changing Israeli-Arab boundaries. But the Israeli side categorically rejected even this form of a separate deal. It appears that the concession by the Egyptian leadership has only served to whet the aggressive appetite of the ruling circles in Israel, which depend on the military support of the United States. Tel Aviv reaffirmed that it would agree to holding talks only on the basis of the terms it proposed. Under these terms, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank are to remain under Israeli occupation.

The plan taken to Britain by Moshe Dayan in fact provides for keeping Palestinian Arabs under Israeli rule indefinitely. It fully ignores principles for settling the Middle East conflict that are universally recognized and provide for withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territories and recognition of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish an independent state.

The so-called peace proposals submitted by Israel are conditions like those imposed on a defeated country. Acceptance of them amounts to complete capitulation by the leaders of Egypt--something the Egyptian side did not dare accept.

The failure of the Leeds Castle talks reaffirms the utter bankruptcy of the policical line now pursued by Cairo. This was indirectly acknowledged by President Anwar as-Sadat when he said a few days ago that continuing the talks would be futile unless Israel changed its attitude. But Washington has not given up its plans to drive Egypt into what the Arab world describes as unprincipled surrender.

It is known that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance intends to visit Cairo and Tel Aviv next week.

Failure of Negotiations Expected

LD192016Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Leeds Castle, near the British capital, today sees the end of the negotiations between the U.S. secretary of state and the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel. Most observers had forecast failure of the negotiations before they started, and one must admit that the tactic of separate talks excludes the possibility of comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question--that is, they exclude the path that leads to the establishment of a just and permanent peace in this region. Do the participants in London realize this? Most probably they do.

The futile shuttle policy of the former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger and his successors Vance, Mondale and Atherton and the failure of the Egypt-Israel negotiations which followed As-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem tend to convince one that the American-style peace plan through separate deals has encountered utter failure.

Why then do they continue to strongly adhere to this plan? Every participant at the London meeting follows his own interests. Egypt mainly wants to save face, and this is a matter not of eliminating the consequences of the Middle East crisis as much as it is the destiny of the political course of As-Sadat's regime. To admit the futility of the policy of separate deals with Israel under the auspices of the United States means admitting the futility of the numerous actions in both foreign and domestic policy aimed at consolidating ties with American imperialism. In continuing the policy of separate negotiations, Israel sees a realistic possibility of firmly establishing a foothold in the occupied Arab territories and liquidating the Palestinian resistance. The United States, without which the separate Egyptian-Israel negotiations would have long remained--as the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has said--an unfulfilled wish is trying by various means to play the hero's role on the stage of the Middle East.

This role gives Washington an opportunity to interfere actively in the affairs of the countries of the Middle East--this region of strategic and economic importance. In the past the United States was able to back Israel alone; but the policy of separate deals, which became possible after Egypt had abandoned the political legacy of Abd an-Nasir, placed Cairo in the orbit of American policy. Thus the United States secured a new bridgehead with a view to strengthening its positions in this region.

Establishment of a durable and just peace in the Middle East, removal of the consequences of the Israeli aggression and granting the Palestinian Arab people their right to self-determination--that is, everything that the Arabs are rightly demanding, and in accordance with UN resolutions--all this means failure of the policy of Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo in the Middle East.

The Arab countries' reaction to the London meeting can be explained by its essentially anti-Arab nature. Not a single Arab state supported the meeting. Attitudes toward the London meeting were either condemnation or silence, as for instance Saudi Arabia's. Why? Because the anti-Arab trend in the policy of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deals is now apparent to all, not just to Arabs. During a recent visit to Syria, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim--who reflects the views of international society--in a press statement pointed to the futility of such a policy and supported solving the Middle East issue comprehensively and with participation of all parties concerned within the framework of the Geneva peace conference.

Arab Press Comment

LD191840Y Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, 19 July, TASS--The resumption of Egyptian, Israeli separate talks in Leeds is described by AL-AHALI, the newspaper of the National-Progressive (left) Party, as a new concession by the Egyptian leadership to Israel.

The newspaper says editorially that the peace talks cannot produce any positive results with the present balance of power when one side sticks to a tough policy while the other is timid and tractable.

The Egyptian president said in January, AL-AHALI recalls, that talks would not be resumed unless Israel put forward constructive proposals. Contrary to this promise Egypt sat down again at the conference table although the position of Israel and that of the USA have remained unchanged. Therefore, the newspaper stresses, the resumption of direct talk with Israel can be qualified only as a new concession by Egypt. The A.R.E.'s position is aggravated by the fact that in the course of the last two weeks the Egyptian Government has already made a number of concessions. Specifically, it expressed readiness to meet Israel's demands concerning the border between the Western Bank of the Jordan River and Jordan.

The only logical result of such a policy, AL-AHALI says, will be the further toughening of Israel's stand. As-Sadat's policy has reached an impasse, and its continuance will create new obstacles in the way of a Middle East settlement.

Beirut, July 19, TASS--The Lebanese press regards the Leeds meeting of the foreign ministers of Egypt, Israel and the USA as a waste of time which will lead nowhere.

There have been no such humiliating talks in the history of post-war diplomacy as Egypt's current negotiations in Leeds. These talks only show once more the failure of the false "initiative" of President as-Sadat who even failed to get a formal miserable payment for his traitorous visit to Israeli-occupied Jerusalem.

The fact that the Egyptian president agreed to resume talk without securing any change of position by Tel Aviv, testifies to the beginning of a new series of concessions by Egypt to the Israeli aggressors up to its agreement to leave the Western Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip under Israel's control.

The newspaper FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH stresses that As-Sadat has betrayed the national interests of the Egyptian people and of the entire Arab nation and struck a blow at the Palestinian revolution. The show of optimism by the Leeds negotiators is nothing more than an attempt to throw dust into the eye and to cover up Egypt's new concessions to Israel.

VIOLATIONS OF RIGHTS, LIBERTIES IN EGYPT CHARGED

LD192137Y Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Paris, July 19, TASS--TASS correspondents Vadim Yesipovich and Vladimir Korochantsev report:

Violations of human rights and liberties are assuming danger proportions in Egypt, the TASS correspondents were told by Jean Lagadec, a French lawyer, who recently made a trip to Egypt as a representative of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers. He said that the economic crisis and inflation, in which Egypt is now foundering, as well as As-Sadat's notorious "peace initiative" in the foreign policy field have led the country to a blind alley. In these conditions, the Egyptian authorities have abandoned so-called controlled liberalism they proclaimed, and Egypt's policy today is one of repression and arbitrary actions designed to throttle democratic life in the country, Jean Lagadec stressed. Political parties have had to curtail their activities, public meetings have been banned. The machinery of legal suppression is spearheaded against the opposition. To "motivate" the persecution of progressives, the authorities have revived the laws of the colonial period which are in crying contradiction with the country's constitution.

However paradoxical it may look, J. Lagadec said, the regime turns today to the legislative text which were once used by the colonialists in order "to maintain security in an uncivilised country." "The emergency legislation" is widely used against opposition elements.

Two of the three trials which I happened to attend, the French lawyer said, were conducted by the so-called "supreme state security court" and the third case was heard by a "military security" court. The persons tried--students, trade union activists, writers and lawyers--were either charged with belonging to Egyptian left parties, or were put on trial on suspicion. Characteristically, in one of such trials involving 197 persons, a voluminous dossier of more than ten thousand pages contained plenty of accusations and absolutely no evidence to support them. The defendants are facing excessive penalties ranging from five year prison terms to life imprisonment.

The atmosphere in the country is one of fear and intimidation. Police unceremoniously break into private houses, search them, confiscate books, magazines and property and spy on persons suspected of holding progressive views.

One example of such arbitrary actions, Jean Lagadec said, was the arrest of A. ash-Shariri, a member of the People's Assembly, after he took part in a peaceful demonstration. This member of parliament was stripped of his mandate without any explanations. Physical suppression is also practised. Thus, at Shebin al-Kom prison, Shayh Iman, an aged blind singer, and other prisoners in the cell were beaten up with truncheons. We also learned, J. Lagadec stressed, about an attempt on the life of Ash-Shahrabassi, a political prisoner, made by one criminal by the other of the authorities.

The attorney general in Egypt is vested with truly inquisitorial powers. The notorious "Law Number 33" on "defense of national unity and social peace", which was approved by the People's Assembly of the A.R.E. on May 22, this year, gives him the right to persecute employees, journalists, members of parliament and to seek through parliament "political isolation of undesirable elements." On the slightest suspicion, the attorney general may summon to court any citizen and institute legal proceedings against him because of his political views.

Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, the well-known public figure in Egypt, Jean Lagadec went on, expressed during our meeting the concern felt by all democratically minded citizens over the threat of new reprisals which compelled the National-Progressive (left) Party to suspend its activities.

But broad sections of the population come out against such encroachments on human rights and liberties in Egypt, the French lawyer stressed. This finds expression, specifically, in the refusal of many Egyptian lawyers to obey orders from the authorities. The future of the present regime appears rather vague, and there is a danger that it may practise suppression on a still larger scale, Jean Lagadec stressed in conclusion.

LE MATIN CITED ON DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ISRAELI TOWN

LD181756Y Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Paris, July 19, TASS--The Tel Aviv government is selling land lots in the area of Yamit, a new Israeli town being built in the north of the Sinai Peninsula, reports a LE MATIN correspondent.

Israel's outpost in the Sinai, the town of Yamit, is being built on land confiscated by the occupation authorities from its legitimate masters, the Arab Bedouins. The latter were driven away from here by the force of arms. In the course of such an operation in the Sinai Peninsula, Tel Aviv captured over 40 thousand hectares of land which it is now selling to its colonialist settlers.

RELATIVE CALM REPORTED IN BEIRUT DESPITE SNIPER ACTIVITY

LD191535Y Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 19, TASS--Relative calm continues to regin in the Lebanese capital. Posts of the Lebanese security forces are being set up on the main thoroughfares of the city in conformity with the agreement reached between the conflicting sides.

Snipers from right-wing Christian detachments are still active, however, in several districts of Beirut. A bullet fired by one of them killed a soldier of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in the Lebanon. In connection with this the command of the inter-Arab force issued a communique warning the conservatives seriously about the possible retaliatory measures.

At present the inter-Arab force is strictly fulfilling the order not to respond to provocations, which fact is largely responsible for the relative calm in Beirut.

DPRK DELEGATION HEADED BY PAK SONG-CHOL ARRIVES IN SYRIA

LD191748Y Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, July 19, TASS--A party and government delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic headed by Pak Song-chol, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and the country's vice-president, has arrived in Syria on an official visit.

In the course of the six-day visit to the Syrian Arab Republic, the Korean delegation will have talks with the Syrian leaders, get acquainted with the country's achievements in the economic and social development and make a tour of the country.

SHIBAYEV HOLDS MOSCOW MEETING WITH ARAB TRADE UNIONISTS

LD181215Y Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 2100 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] On 17 July a meeting took place at the labor palace between Shibayev, chairman of AUCCTU, and a delegation of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU], led by Ahmad Abu Bakr Jallud, the ICATU secretary general, which is currently on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of AUCCTU.

During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding, the issues of friendly relations and cooperation between AUCCTU and Arab trade union movements in Arab countries as well as pressing current issues were reviewed. The sides strongly condemned the intrigues of imperialism and reaction against the PDRY. They expressed fraternal solidarity with the workers of Democratic Yemen. The sides confirmed their firm and continuous support for the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people in the cause of their legitimate rights and national interests, as well as in the cause of reaching a just settlement in the Middle East. Those at the meeting agreed on expanding cooperation between the AUCCTU and the ICATU in the joint struggle against the forces of imperialism and new colonialism and reaction, and for the victory of the world working class.

The meeting was attended by Pimenov, AUCCTU secretary, and by the head of the AUCCTU international relations section.

FRONT DENOUNCES U.S. PLAN TO LIFT RHODESIA SANCTIONS

LD200855Y Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 20, TASS--The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front denounced the United States plans for lifting the mandatory economic sanctions against the illegal white-minority regime in Rhodesia. A call the front circulated at the United Nations headquarters says that attempts in the American Congress for lifting the sanctions against Rhodesia were a demonstrative challenge to the international community, which is pressing for the complete isolation of the regime.

The call points out that the lifting of sanctions would spell not only United States official recognition of the illegal racist Smith clique, but also direct United States encouragement of the Smith regime's policy of bloody repression.

Additional Report

LD191838Y Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 19, TASS--Senator Jesse Helms (from North Carolina) does not leave attempts at helping the racialist Rhodesian regime out. He has already tabled [introduced] a second draft amendment demanding that the embargo on trade with Rhodesia, which the U.S. authorities imposed in conformity with the U.N. sanctions, be lifted. His first amendment of a similar character was defeated by the Senate last month.

Helms' proposal was supported by another Republican senator, Samuel Hayakawa.

Bishop Muzorewa, member of the puppet transition government of Ian Smith, came to Washington to rally support for Helms, on the latter's initiative. Striving to bring pressure on the legislators, Muzorewa is making statements and giving interviews claiming that the cirsumstances, under which the U.N. sanctions were initially imposed, no longer exist, and that Rhodesia was allegedly forging ahead to general elections and to majority rule.

It is not astonishing that the racialist Smith clique and the bunch of African figures, who do not represent anybody, have found patrons in the USA. It is known that it is precisely due to the encouragement of the USA and Britain that Smith took course for the so-called "internal settlement", and made a deal with puppets behind the back of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the sole legitimate representative of the Zimbabwe people. It is also known that the lifting of the embargo would play into the hand of American and other monopolies, which are now forced to do trade with Rhodesia through the agency of third countries.

But the excessively frank demand of Senator Helms has put the official circles of the United States into an awkward situation. The State Department, obviously striving to save the face of the United States in Africa and in the world community, issued a statement on Tuesday rejecting the Helms' amendment. If the amendment was adopted, says the statement, it would place the United States in open defiance of the United Nations and international law and would damage U.S. relations with other nations throughout Africa.

PRESS COMMENTS ON KHARTOUM MEETING OF OAU LEADERS

LD191824Y Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 19, TASS--The progressive African press, giving broad coverage to the assembly of heads of state and giving broad coverage to the assembly of heads of state and government of the countries-members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which opened in Khartoum, stresses the necessity of rebuffing the new offensive of the neo-colonialist and imperialist forces on the continent.

Dar es Salaam--The former colonialists are attempting to stage a comeback in Africa, through resorting to various manoeuvres, writes the Tanzanian newspaper UHURU. Far away from the continent, meetings are held to discuss the problems of African security. It is from there that the troops and the gangs of mercenaries arrive in Africa to topple the governments of independent states. These subversive activities are accompanied by a noisy campaign "in defence of Africa against the danger of communist penetration".

The African peoples, however, can tell the true friends from the false, those who assist them in strengthening their newly-won freedom and support the liberation movement from those who, having sustained a defeat in the past, are now trying to resume exploiting Africa through regaining access to its wealth.

To foil the neo-colonialist manoeuvres is the chief task of the leaders of the African states in Khartoum, stresses the Tanzanian newspaper.

Maputo--The NATO countries are now trying to interfere in the African affairs and to protect their interests by means of the so-called "inter-African force". They are trying in this way to turn the Africans into "gun fodder" in the strategy of recolonizing the continent, writes the Mozambique newspaper NOTICIAS DA BEIRA.

Addis Ababa--Newspaper ETHIOPIAN HERALD notes that the meeting in Khartoum takes place at a time when the imperialist powers spare no effort to undermine African unity and to destroy the liberation movements. The hypocritical concern of the erstwhile exploiters for "protection of Africa" through Western armed forces and their local henchmen cannot deceive anyone. The capitalist countries had always robbed and exploited Africa and they are bent on resuming that now, as to the socialist countries, and above all the Soviet Union and Cuba, whose isolation from us the capitalist countries so persistently seek, they have always been on the side of the African peoples in their struggle for the liquidation of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism. We have long ago learnt to tell friends from enemies, stresses the ETHIOPIAN HERALD.

TRADE UNIONIST SATISFIED WITH OAU MINISTERIAL MEETING

LD191526Y Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Khartoum, July 19, TASS--D. Akumu, secretary general of the African trade-union unity organization, expressed profound satisfaction with the outcome of the Khartoum session of the OAU Ministerial Council.

The delegations of the African states declared their strongly negative attitude to the neocolonialist intrigues in Africa in face of outright aggression of the imperialist forces, he told a TASS correspondent.

The leader of the African trade-union unity organization stressed the importance of the decisions passed by the session which are aimed at expanding assistance to the liberation movements of Africa. Discussion of this question has shown who is the reliable ally of the fighters for the liquidation of the racialist regimes in the south of Africa.

The importance of the current OAU Ministerial Council's session lies also in the fact, D. Akumu said, that is decisions contribute to the enhancement of the role of African trade unions in the economic and social development of the states of this continent, in the struggle to establish a new international economic order. The African trade-union unity organization, D. Akumu said, will wage a resolute struggle to change the situation when Africa is a raw materials adjunct of Western Europe.

KAUNDA PRAISES SOCIALIST AID TO LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

LD181710Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has highly appraised the help given by socialist countries to national liberation movements in southern Africa. He arrived in Khartoum for the assembly of heads of states and governments of countries belonging to the OAU, which opens today. Kaunda stressed that the Soviet Union, Cuba and other countries of the socialist community are acting on behalf of the oppressed peoples of the continent and contributing decisively toward strengthening the liberation movements.

SEPTEMBER ADDIS ABABA SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE AGENDA APPROVED

LD191525Y Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 19, TASS--A meeting of the working group to prepare an international conference of solidarity with the struggle of the African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction, to be held in the Ethiopian capital this September, has ended here. It was stressed at the meeting that the development of liberation movements in Africa and the Middle East was directly linked with the successes of the struggle waged by all the progressive forces of our planet for peace, disarmament, development of the process of relaxation of international tension.

The working group approved the draft agenda of the conference. Among its main items is struggle of the African and Arab peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. Special attention at the conference will be devoted to the strengthening of unity and solidarity with the progressive forces of the world, exposure of new plots and intrigues of imperialism aimed at subverting the liberation movements and overthrowing progressive regimes in Africa and in the Middle East. Included in the agenda also is the question of strengthening international solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution and struggle of the Ethiopian people for peace, territorial integrity, social and economic progress.

140 Groups To Attend

LD200910Y Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 20, TASS--Over 140 organizations, liberation movements and parties, representing the anti-imperialist and democratic forces of the world, will send their delegates to an international conference of solidarity with the struggle of the African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction, scheduled to be held in the Ethiopian capital in September.

The chairman of the working group for the preparation of the conference, Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, said that the conference in Addis Ababa was called upon to become a demonstration of solidarity with the liberation movements and progressive states of Africa and the Middle East, strengthening their unity in the common struggle for peace, independence, freedom and prosperity.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL CALLS FOR EXPOSING COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD191640Y Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, July 19, TASS--Samora Machel, chairman of the FELIMO party and president of Mozambique, called on the working people to expose the henchmen of imperialism, to rebuff resolutely the reactionary elements that are striving to interfere with the advancement of the People's Republic of Mozambique along the socialist road of development.

Since the day of independence, the president said, the national bourgeoisie and counter-revolutionary agents endeavoured to worm their way into the party and the state apparatus, to cause a split in the FRELIMO. Behind this subversive campaign are agents of the former Portuguese security service PIDE, who are now coming out as flunkeys of international imperialism. He pointed out that in the course of the campaign launched throughout the country to strengthen the ranks of the party it was necessary to select carefully the new members, to weed out the hostile elements.

Samora Machel stressed that the campaign to strengthen the party was an important step towards the creation of an ideological and material basis for transition to the construction of socialism.

MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. INTERFERENCE

LD191928Y Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Rome, July 19, TASS--We are against any African force that might be established in circumvention of the Organization of African Unity and at the initiative of such a group of countries as NATO, said Joaquim Chissano, the foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in an interview with the Italian newspaper REPPUBLICA. That is why we are against the "pan-African force" which was set up during the recent events in the Zaire Province of Shaba. The Government of Mozambique believes that defence of truly African interests should not be entrusted to those countries which simultaneously arm racist regimes, patronise them and prevent our political and economic emancipation. The minister also said that the United States is interfering in the internal affairs of many African countries in the political, economic and military fields.

VNA REPORTS PRC HALT IN TRAINING FOR VIETNAMESE STUDENTS

LD191548Y Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 19, TASS--Following the total discontinuation by China of economic and technical aid to Vietnam and the recall of all Chinese specialists working in Vietnam, the Chinese Government has discontinued the training of Vietnamese students who are now in China, it is reported by the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY. The Chinese side has thus unilaterally cancelled an agreement concluded by the two countries, this being a new step further worsening relations between Vietnam and China, the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY stresses.

LE DUAN ADDRESSES SRV YOUTH DELEGATION BOUND FOR HAVANA

LD191814Y Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 19, TASS-The most profound striving and aspiration of the Vietnamese people is to live in peace in order to reconstruct the country, to build a rich and happy life, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC Le Duan said addressing a Vietnamese youth delegation before its departure for the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students. He said that during the meetings at the festival with representatives of youth of other countries, the Vietnamese delegates must do everything so that friends in the world should understand that Vietnam scored its victory over the U.S. aggressors in a grim war due to the patriotism of the entire Vietnamese people and its youth, which strive for independence and freedom of the homeland and are profoundly dedicated to socialism, come out against exploitation and oppression in the world, for equality and freedom of peoples.

Le Duan expressed confidence that the Vietnamese people and the young generation of the country will foil the hostile and military actions of the forces of international reaction, which are undermining in collusion with imperialism the revolutionary cause of Vietnam and are impeding the advancement of the united Socialist Vietnam--an outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

WPC'S SRV DELEGATE CITES PRC ANTI-VIETNAM POLICY

OW1912O4Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Statement by Phan An, chairman of the SRV Peace Protection Committee, WPC vice chairman and SRV representative at the WPC Conference in Moscow, recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] Participating in the movement to protect world peace, our Vietnamese people have ceaselessly fought for peace, a just peace, a peace of independence and freedom. We finally achieved this type of peace after 30 years of bloody struggle in which we enjoyed the valuable support of all of progressive mankind. That peace, which has been welcomed by people throughout the world, has opened up bright prospects for our people to heal the wounds of war and rebuild their country.

Unfortunately, this peace is now being threatened. This is a hot issue which we would like to deal with at this international meeting and which is not only related to Vietnam but also affects peace in Southeast Asia. This is the anti-Vietnam policy pursued by the Chinese authorities who oppose the Vietnamese people in many spheres. In recent years, the Chinese authorities have supported and encouraged the reactionary ruling clique of Kampuchea to conduct anti-Vietnam schemes.

As many of you have observed, since April 1977, the Kampuchean ruling clique has launched many armed attacks on Vietnam's border provinces. It has for some time mobilized dozens of divisions to encroach on Vietnamese territory and massacre the Vietnamese people in an extremely barbarous and brutal manner.

Recently, the Chinese authorities unjustifiably created the Hoa people issue claiming slanderously that Vietnam has ostracized, persecuted and expelled Hoa people. Their strange fabrication has astounded even the Hoa people. In addition to their slander, the Chinese authorities have unilaterally suspended all aid pledged to Vietnam in accordance with international agreements. They have also withdrawn all their specialists in an attempt to disrupt the Vietnamese people's economic construction and the healing of war wounds.

Most recently, the Chinese authorities took another step by sending military aircraft to intrude deep into Vietnam's airspace. These acts by the Chinese authorities have seriously undermined bilateral relations and the friendship between the two peoples--a friendship cultivated for many years by several generations that were united in the common struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

You may want to know the reason for all of these acts. The reason is that Vietnam is determined to firmly maintain its independent and sovereign line and a friendly policy toward all peace and justice-loving countries throughout the world. The reason is that the Vietnamese people are determined to oppose imperialism, colonialism and expansionism followed by any force in the world.

These maneuvers and policies of the Chinese authorities cannot shake the firm will of the Vietnamese people. We resolutely oppose all their maneuvers and schemes and will safeguard our nation's sacred independence and sovereignty.

Our government has frequently proposed to the Chinese side that all differences be settled through peaceful means. We have requested that the Chinese side end its anti-Vietnam acts to restore the friendship between the peoples of the two countries, in the interest of the world's people and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

We are convinced that Vietnam's just cause will triumph with the support of world public opinion and of the world peace movement which is broadly experienced and which has achieved glorious successes. We should review the experiences of the movement which can enable us to advance and fulfill new tasks.

USSR, DPRK OFFICIALS MARK FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY

SK191217Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 18 Jul 78 SK

[Report on 17 July meeting in Moscow to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-Korean friendship society--passages within quotation marks recorded, including USSR Minister Tarasov, who speaks in Russian with Korean translation superimposed]

[Text] The main conference room of the Moscow (?House of) Friendship Hall was full. (?Activists) of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, veterans of the Korean liberation war, and representatives of (?Soviet and Korean) social circles were present there. They warmly welcomed the DPRK delegation led by Comrade Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, who is an honorary member of the society, and Comrade O Mun-han, vice chairman of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee.

Soviet Minister of Light Industry Comrade Tarasov, chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee, commented: "Dear comrades and friends: The Soviet people observe the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society in significant times. We were all deeply impressed by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum which closed some time ago, the speech at the plenum by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the achievements of the 9th session of the Supreme Soviet. These events fully demonstrated the successes the Soviet people have achieved in all fields of communist construction, and once again demonstrated the undaunted determination of the Soviet Union to safeguard the peace and security of the peoples, to oppose the arms race, and to struggle for consolidation of detente and international cooperation.

"The desire to deepen and expand by all means multifaceted cooperation with fraternal socialist nations has been and is one of the major tenets of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. In this respect, the friendship between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] stands as an important (?example).

"The CPSU has pursued and still pursues an unalterable line of constantly developing and consolidating the friendly and cooperative relations between the CPSU and the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and between our two nations and peoples, for socialist and communist construction and the struggle against imperialism and for the happiness and peace of the peoples. The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society--a faithful assistant to the party--is contributing to this sublime task.

"During the past 20 years, the Friendship Society has expanded its base and become an authoritative mass organization in Soviet circles. Today the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has 360 members among enterprises and administrative organizations. The society also has 10 chapters in Ukrainka, Kazakhstan, (?Turkomen), Khabarovsk, Primor'ye, Leningrad, Omsk, (?Irkutsk), Moscow and Yuberi. Tens of thousands of Soviet people are enrolled in these chapters of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society."

Comrade Tarasov analyzed the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society's activities during the past 20 years, the society's relations with the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, the Korean people's livelihood and significant events in the history of Soviet-Korean relations.

He said: "It is the supreme objective of Soviet-Korean Friendship Society members to do everything to make cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea better serve the interests of the two peoples, socialist and communist construction, opposition to imperialism, antiparty forces and war and the struggle for peace on earth.

"This objective raises to a higher, new plane the content and significance of our society's activities. The society's Central Committee and several thousand activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society spare no efforts nor means to successfully implement these responsible and honorable tasks."

Next, Comrade O Mun-han, vice chairman of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee, spoke amid the loud applause of the participants.

"Dear comrades: I am greatly pleased to visit the Soviet Union, our fraternal neighbor, and have the opportunity to observe the significant 20th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

"On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the rounding of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, I would first like to extend, on behalf of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee and all members of the society, warm congratulations and fraternal greetings to the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee and the society's members.

"The founding of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society was a manifestation of the Soviet people's noble feeling of cherishing friendship with the Korean people and their desire to make it bloom. This friendship society, organized in 1958 as a spontaneous social organization, has done much during this time to strengthen and develop friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples. Maintaining close relations with the Korean-Soviet riendship ociety, it has contributed to developing friendly and cooperative relations between Korean and Soviet organizations, sponsored visits of delegations and friendly missions, and actively conducted various activities, including many events. The society has sponsored many friendly and cultural events such as friendly meetings, exhibitions, film receptions, broadcasts and publications on our country's important (?holidays), including the anniversary of the DPRK's founding. This has deepened the Soviet people's understanding of our country.

"The society has closely watched the Korean people's struggle to achieve their country's independent reunification, and has made positive efforts to strengthen solidarity with our people. The society, which observes the month of solidarity with the Korean people from 25 June to 27 July every year, has expressed its (?support) for our people's just struggle through events it has sponsored during the month in Moscow and other places. The purpose of the solidarity month is to advocate the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and support Korea's independent and peaceful reunification. Such activities by the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society have greatly contributed to developing and consolidating the traditional friendly relations between our two peoples.

"We very much appreciate the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society's work and achievements during the past 20 years. Our people cherish our friendly relations with the Soviet people and are closely watching the fraternal Soviet people's struggle. The Soviet people have repelled the domestic and foreign enemies' wicked schemes and protected the gains of October with their blood. They have accelerated revolution and construction and converted their once backward country into a socialist power possessing a developed economy and modern science and technology.

"Under the guidance of the CPSU, the Soviet people are vigorously struggling for their nation's prosperity and progress. Actively pursuing the struggle to implement the 10th 5-Year Plan set forth at the 25th CPSU Plenum, they are scoring new successes in industry, agriculture, and science and technology. The Korean people are truly joyous and warmly congratulate the achievements of the fraternal Soviet people." Comrade O Mun-han reviewed socialist construction in the DPRK and the Korean people's struggle for their nation's reunification on a peaceful and democratic basis.

In conclusion, he said: "The peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union are neighbors and brothers. The two peoples have long opposed imperialism, fought together for victory in the cause of socialism, and maintained friendly relations. The Soviet people and the Soviet troops helped the Korean people's cause of liberation from (? Japanese imperialist) colonial rule and supported and encouraged spiritually and materially our people's struggle to preserve the fatherland's liberty, for reunification and for socialist construction. I would like to express profound gratitude to the Soviet people for their support of our people's just cause of accelerating socialist construction in the DPRK, for the withdrawal of troops from South Korea and for the attainment of the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. [applause]

"In conclusion, I hope for greater success in the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society's work to develop friendly relations between the Korean and Soviet people, and in the Soviet people's creative struggle to implement the 10th 5-Year Plan. Long live the fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union." [applause]

Also speaking at the meeting were Comrade Kolotukha, chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society's Ukrainian chapter; Comrade Kadyrov, vice chairman of the society's Kazakhstan chapter; and Comrade Shosholv, chairman of the society's Khabarovsk chapter. They discussed their chapters' activities and expressed their confidence that friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea will develop and be strengthened in the future.

A member of the Standing Committee of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries awarded badges to a group of activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society in recognition of their activities in developing and consolidating friendly relations with the DPRK.

SOVIET OFFICIALS SIGN OBITUARY FOR KULAKOV

LD191425 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 July page 3 carries the Fedor Davydovich Kulakov obituary, which was published in the 18 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1. The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA version carries the following list of signatories:

L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, D.A. Kunayev, K.T. Mazurov, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, P.M. Masherov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, K.U. Chernenko, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, Ya.P. Ryabov, K.V. Rusakov, G.F. Sizov, N.A. Tikhonov, I.V. Arkhipov, N.K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, K.F. Katushev, V.A. Kirillin, M.A. Lesechko, N.V. Kartynov, V.N. Novikov, I.T. Novikov, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.V. Smirnov, E.A. Shevardnadze, P.P. Grishkyavichus, I.I. Bodyul, A.E. Voss, T.U. Usubaliyev, D.R. Rasulov, K.S. Demirchyan, M.G. Gapurov, I.G. Kebin, V.A. Karlov, F.I. Mochalin, G.S. Pavlov, M.S. Gorbachev, A.F. Gudkov, L.B. Yermin, A.I. Shibayev, B.N. Pastukhov, V.K. Meyats, G.S. Zolotukhin, Ye.Ye. Alekseyevskiy, A.A. Yezhevskiy, I.F. Sinitsyn, K.N. Belyak, G.I. Vorobyev, S.F. Antonov, V.P. Lein, N.N. Tarasov, S.D. Khitrov, P.P. Lobanov, L.Ya. Florentyev.

TU OFFICIAL ON REPORTS OF 'INDEPENDENT' USSR TRADE UNION

DW200945Y Moscow in German to Germany 1647 GMT 19 Jul 78 DW

[Interview with Yevgeniy Yefremenko, chairman of the Central Committee of the USSR Coal Industry Workers Union, by unidentified reporter, date or place not given; questions in German, answers in Russian with superimposed translation--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] When was the miners' trade union established and what are its targets?

[Answer] The miners trade union movement came about more than 70 years ago--that is, prior to the 1917 revolution. This trade union represents the interests of the miners and defends their rights. The ministers work was rather hard in the past and still is not easy, although machines are now being used on a wide scale. The activity of our trade union involves all important aspects of a miner's life such as working conditions; on the job protection; wages; length of work week; housing; pensions; recreation possibilities; medical care; professional training and educational development.

[Question] What possibilities does the trade union have to achieve these targets?

[Answer] Today the trade union deals with the most far-reaching rights in the entire history of the trade union movement in order to fulfill its role of defending the miners' interests. This is due to the fact that we are working and living in a socialist state of the whole people, which has been anchored in the new USSR Constitution. We do not wage a class struggle for concessions from factory owners, as is the case in many capitalist countries, and as was the case in Russia prior to the revolution. All enterprises and mines are properties of the nation. This creates completely different relations with state organs and enterprises. The supreme legislative organ of our country--the USSR Supreme Soviet--expresses the people's interests through its representatives, so no initiative from the trade unions has ever been turned down.

I would like to point out that in the entire history of the Soviet Union, no piece of legislation has been accepted in our country that was either directed against the trade unions or even slightly curtailed their rights. On the contrary, these rights are being permanently extended. The trade unions' influence increases in the fields they are particularly interested in.

Our trade union has done much to improve the life of miners. In 1976, for instance, the government increased miners' wages by 10 percent at our suggestion. Presently a 30-hour work week for miners has begun to be introduced. This is the shortest work week in the entire history of the coal industry. The curtailed work time is not linked with any cut in wages; on the contrary, wages are increasing. Miners' pensions were simultaneously increased by 1/3. They get them at age 50--10 years earlier than men working in most other industries.

[Question] How do you assess press report on the so-called independent miners trade union in the USSR?

[Answer] Well, a loud propaganda campaign was recently launched in the bourgeois press. Its purpose was to distort the Soviet trade unions' principles. There was a great deal of noise about a certain group of Soviet unemployed people who allegedly wanted to set up their own independent trade union. We were told about this from colleagues particularly in France and Great Britain. They even sent us clippings from papers that said the former miner Klibanov was acting as the group organizer. These articles asserted that Klibanov and others had been illegally dismissed from the mines; that they could not find work in their profession; that they were not being protected by trade union organizations.

The facts, however, are that Klibanov did not appeal to the Central Committee of the Coal Industry Workers' Trade Union or to the trade union at his earlier place of employment. He was working for a couple of years in Donets Basin mines located in the Ukraine. He became an invalid after an accident and received a pension as well as an additional payment by the mine for the partial loss of his ability to work. The overall amount he is receiving since he quit working in the mine is higher than the maximum pension for miners.

Regarding Klibanov's rehabilitation: He was offered several jobs in mines where he had been working before, but he doggedly rejected every one. He was pursuing other goals aimed particularly at slandering Soviet trade unions and Soviet life.

This is obviously what the Western press likes best. It does not write that there is not a single unemployed man among Soviet miners.

Soviet miners--that is hundreds of thousands of people--are content with their trade union. They created it themselves. Our trade union has far-reaching rights that guarantee protection of the miners' interests and their effective participation in production and in decisions on social and other matters in various areas of our society. That is the truth.

PRAVDA VIEWS SUPREME SOVIET INTERNATIONAL TREATIES LAW

LD190643Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Leninist Peace Policy"]

[Text] Nearly every day brings evidence of the tremendous international prestige of the CPSU and the Soviet state. This prestige now reflects the truly universal interest in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session being displayed on the planet. The peoples naturally connect these noteworthy events in our country with the Leninist peace policy and with hopes for a future free from the clouds of war.

For more than six decades now the CPSU has firmly and consistently steered the Soviet ship of state along a course of peace and friendship among peoples. This course arises from the very nature of socialism. Questions of insuring a reliable peace are constantly at the center of attention of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, whose outstanding contribution to international detente and universal security is valued highly by the peoples.

The influence of world socialism on the course of international affairs is steadily growing. In the last decade considerable positive changes have been achieved in the world situation. Now too, embodying the line of the 25th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to prevent mankind from slipping toward war and to defend and strengthen peace--a universal, just and lasting peace. "Such is our unswerving course," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has noted. "It does not depend on any circumstantial trends. It is enshrined in legislature in the Constitution of the Soviet Union. We are steadily implementing this course by every means.

Great significance is attached to the new legislative acts recently adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet. The law on the USSR Council of Ministers defines among the main directions of the supreme executive and administrative organ of state power's activity the implementation of a Leninist peace policy and of the foreign policy principles enshrined in the Soviet Constitution. Promoting this to the maximum extent is the essence of the law on the procedure for the conclusion, implementation and denunciation of USSR international treaties. It governs a crucial sector of the Soviet state's foreign policy activity. It suffices to recall that our country is a party to nearly 10,000 international treaties and agreements in force.

The leading place in the USSR's foreign dealings belongs to relations with the countries of socialism. The ties of fraternal alliance, friendship and the broadest cooperation among the peoples and states of the socialist community are steadily growing stronger. Treaty relations between them are based on commonality of class bases and Marxist-Leninist ideology, and identity of purpose. They serve the cause of socialism and peace well.

The Soviet Union's ties with young states that have cast off the yoke of colonialism and are traveling the path of independence are developing progressively. Treaties and agreements with capitalist countries are building on the principles of peaceful coexistence. The final act of the all-European conference--a document without precedent in the history of international relations--reflects these principles. Experience shows the increasing role of various kinds of agreements in the conditions of detente, which needs a reliable basis in international law. This important cause is served by several international treaties to which the USSR is a party.

The main task in the struggle for peace in modern conditions is to curb the arms race. Imperialist circles are trying to whip up a new round. NATO leaders recently adopted, at the Washington session, a long-term program to extend the bloc's military preparations. Military-industrial complexes are preparing to produce monstrous new means of the mass destruction of people. U.S. militarist circles and the most reactionary forces of other imperialist states, with the actual support of the Peking leaders, are trying to knock down the edifice of detente. This poses a serious threat to mankind.

The Soviet Union opposes the intrigues of the enemies of peace with persistent, energetic efforts aimed at averting thermonuclear war, ending the arms race and achieving disarmament. A comprehensive program of measures in the sphere of disarmament was put forward by our country at the recently completed UN General Assembly special session. This cause is served by the relevant draft treaties and agreements put forth by the USSR. The work of the UN world forum on disarmament took place under the sign of Soviet initiatives, which form the basis of its concluding document. Great significance is also attached to our constructive position at the Soviet-American talks on strategic offensive arms limitation. Major initiatives have been made by the Soviet Union at talks in Vienna, Geneva and other places. Achieving agreements on questions of military detente would decisively promote the strengthening of peace and the security of the peoples.

Following Lenin's precepts, the CPSU and the Soviet state are implementing an open, honest foreign policy, which is again convincingly confirmed by every article of the law on the procedure for the conclusion, implementation and denunciation of international treaties. In complete accordance with the historic decree on peace, our legislation demonstrates the consistent international policy of the land of October and makes a significant contribution to the cause of consolidating detente, cooperation and peace.

In the resolution on the Soviet Union's foreign policy the USSR Supreme Soviet fully and completely supported the foreign policy course and practical activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers in implementing a peace-loving foreign policy and the program of further struggle for peace and the security of the peoples, against the arms race, for the consolidation of detente and for international cooperation, elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN CP PLENUM, NOTES CPSU ACTIONS

LD191800Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] An Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum opened today. The results of the July CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the agricultural tasks of party organizations of Azerbaijan are being discussed. A report was read by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Unanimously approving the decisions of the July CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Aliyev and other speakers noted that the plenum was an event of great importance. The practical results of the successful implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy, it was said at the plenum, are clearly seen from the example of the Azerbaijan SSR. The average annual agricultural production has increased by over 80 percent in comparison with 1959 to 1965.

At the same time, it was pointed out that the great reserves which are at the disposal of the republic's agriculture are not being fully utilized. The yield of grain, cotton, fruit, tea and other crops is still not nigh enough, particularly on irrigated lands. Practical proposals are being made at the plenum for increasing the output of all forms of produce.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES PARTY PLENUM IN KIEV

AU200933Y Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 20 Jul 78 AU

[Text] A Ukrainian CP Central Committee plenum opened in Kiev today. Invited to the plenum were oblispolkom chairmen; obkom secretaries in charge of agricultural issues; rural raykom and gorkom first secretaries; leaders of republic-level organizations, some associations, enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and scientific establishments, not belonging to the Central Committee or the Auditing Commission; responsible workers of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's Council of Ministers.

The plenum participants paid tribute with a one-minute silence to the memory of the prominent CPSU and Soviet Government figure, Fedor Davydovich Kulakov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary.

A report on the results of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organizations arising from the plenum's decision and from the report by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, on the further development of agriculture in the USSR was delivered at the plenum by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy.

REPORT ON 12-13 JULY UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

AU181215 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian in its issues of 13, 14 and 15 July carries the materials of the eighth session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation, which met in Kiev on 12 and 13 July.

The 13 July issue features on page 1 a 480-word communique on the 12 July proceedings of the session. It says that the following agenda was unanimously adopted for the session: 1--the state of measures for further improving the protection of nature in the republic in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions; 2--the Ukrainian SSR bill on the conservation and utilization of historical and cultural monuments; and 3--the endorsement of the decrees issued by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

According to the communique, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers First Deputy Chairman P.L. Pogrebnyak delivered a report on the first item on the agenda. The 5,400-word report is carried on page 2 of the same issue.

The 13 July issue of the paper also features on pages 1 and 3 a 2,600-word RATAU-attributed report on the proceedings, stating that the 12 July session was attended by the following Ukrainian Communist Party and government leaders: V.V. Shcherbitskiy, N.M. Borisenko, A.P. Botvin, A.F. Vatchenko, G.I. Vashchenko, A.P. Lyashko, P.L. Pogrebnyak, V.A. Sologub, V.V. Fedorchuk, I.A. Gerasimov and V.Ye. Malanchuk. The RATAU report briefly summarizes deputies' speeches delivered in the debate on Pogrebnyak's report.

The 14 July issue carries on page 1 a 500-word communique on the second day of the Supreme Soviet session and the 2,500-word Supreme Soviet decision on the state of and measures for further improving the protection of nature in the republic in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. A RATAU-attributed 5,500-word report on the second day of the proceedings, featured in the issue on pages 1 and 4, lists the same leaders as having attended as those who were present at the first-day proceedings.

On page 2 the issue carries an 1,800-word report on the second item on the agenda, delivered by Ukrainian Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman M.A. Orlik, and on page 3 the 6,000-word text of the Ukrainian SSR law on the conservation and utilization of historical and cultural monuments.

The 15 July issue carries a 1,000-word report by Ya. Ya. Kolotukha, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidum secretary, on endorsement by the Supreme Soviet session on its second day of decrees issued by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the corresponding Supreme Soviet decisions endorsing the decrees.

GEORGIAN CP CONFERENCE DISCUSSES LAW-ENFORCEMENT CADRES

LD191301Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jun 78 p 2 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Party Concern for Training Law-Enforcement Cadres"]

[Text] The Georgian CP Central Committee has met to discuss the question of improving the work of selecting, placing and training cadres of the Georgian MVD organs.

The meeting was opened by G. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The report presented by K. Ketiladze, the republic's minister of internal affairs, was discussed by the chairmen of a number of commissions on cadre selection for internal affairs organs set up under party raykoms and gorkoms--the secretaries of party raykoms and gorkoms and leading workers in the MVD and other republican administrative organs.

Those taking part in the meeting focused on the question of further improving the working standard of the commissions on cadre selection for internal affairs organs, set up under party raykoms and gorkoms.

All work to improve the system of instruction and vocational training of internal affairs cadres, the meeting stressed, must be aimed at training young cadres in the spirit of strict observance of socialist legality.

In the course of the meeting's work, questions were raised concerning the need to sharply improve the standard of administrative organs' work in preventing and forestalling infringements of the law and crime. In this context it was emphasized that the focus of preventive work should be shifted to labor collectives and private residences.

G. Gvetadze, chief of the administrative organs section of the Georgian CP Central Committee, participated in the meeting.

BRIEFS

KIRGIZSELKHOZTEKHNIKA CHAIRMAN DEPARTS--The Kirgizian Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade M.L. Ivanchenko from his duties as chairman of the republican Kirgizselkhoztekhnika Association of the Kirgizian Council of Ministers in connection with his transfer to other work. [Text] [Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIA in Russian 1 Jul 78 p 4 LD]

SHAREHOLDERS OF USSR BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE MEET

LD171722Y Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 17, TASS--A general meeting of shareholders of the USSR Bank for Foreign Trade was held here to discuss the bank's activities.

It is reported that the bank's stock and reserve capital was 935 million roubles as of January 1978, and increased by 100 million roubles during the year.

The meeting of shareholders pointed out that in the past year the USSR Bank for Foreign Trade was actively contributing to a successful implementation of the assignments of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and that all its activities are directed at developing external economic ties.

In the conditions marked by the further growth and strengthening of the Soviet Union's commercial, economic, cultural and other relations with foreign states, the bank's credit, currency and settlement operations are further developed. The USSR Bank for Foreign Trade continues to maintain business relations with foreign banks. It corresponds with 1,658 foreign banks in more than a hundred countries.

The USSR Bank for Foreign Trade had a balance of 29,500 million roubles as of January 1, 1978, an increase of 12.8 per cent over 1978. The amount of credits granted by the Bank for Foreign Trade operations has increased considerably during the same period and so have the bank's profits.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

FARMERS' TASKS IN LIGHT OF PLENUM DEMANDS HIGHLIGHTED

LD191351Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "More Produce From Fields and Livestock Units!"]

[Text] The harvest is being launched in the country's grainfields. It has come to the fields of the Northern Caucasus, the southern Ukraine and our other granaries. Everywhere the crop growers, following the initiative of the collective of the "Gigant" Sovkhoz, Rostovskaya Oblast, are competing to gather in the harvest quickly and without wastage, and not only to fulfill but to overfulfill the plans for the third year of the 5-year plan. The Kuban grain growers have pledged to send 4.35 million tons of grain to the state's granaries--more than they formerly promised. Rural workers are responding in deeds to the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum decisions, which adopted an impressive program for further development of the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

"The main task we are setting agriculture," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the party Central Committee, said in his plenum report, "is to achieve an all-round, dynamic development of all its sectors and to reliably supply the country with foodstuffs and agricultural raw material with a view to insuring that the increase in their production brings about a further considerable improvement in the people's standard of living. At the same time we must step up efforts to resolve the tasks of drawing closer together the material, cultural and everyday conditions of life in the city and the countryside."

The party defined concrete ways of substantially increasing the output of produce from fields and livestock units. The material and technical base of farms will be strengthened and the area of reclaimed land will be extended. Particular attention will be devoted to stock raising and to increasing meat production: By the end of the next 5-year plan this must reach 19.5 million tons. The target is high. To achieve it it is important to mobilize all our potential and reserves. It is a question above all of raising the numbers of livestock and poultry and their productivity.

Experience testifies that the intensive course of developing stockraising is the most efficient. The production of beef, for instance, will be considerably increased by creating a specialized beef-cattle-raising sector. The transfer of pig raising and poultry raising for meat onto industrial lines will continue. The average milk yield per cow in the country as a whole must be raised in the next few years to 3,000 kg, and 4,000-5,000 in dairy zones. The productivity of other types of stock will rise on both new and existing livestock units. The development of personal plots for villagers and subsidiary plots for plants, factories and construction and other organizations is being encouraged. The implementation of what has been planned demands unfading concern for stock raising on the part of party organizations, leaders of ministries, departments, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and all rural workers.

Success in this matter depends to a great extent on a reliable supply of good-quality fodder for livestock units. The decisions of the Central Committee plenum provide for major measures in this sphere and fodder production is acquiring the nature of a specialized sector. A complex program for this efficient land use and the introduction of new machinery and technology in the procurement, storage and feeding of fodder has been elaborated. [paragraph continues]

As a result, by 1985 procurement of up to 80 million tons of hay, 274 million tons of silage and 77 million tons of cured hay is planned. The production of fodder concentrates will rise. Great significance is attached to moral and material incentives to create guaranteed fodder reserves. The USSR Gosplan and its local organs must accurately plan production of all kinds of fodder and provide the material and technical base for the fulfillment of the set targets. Workers in agricultural machine building and the chemical, meat and dairy, food, fodder concentrates and other sectors of industry are called upon to play an active part in creating the fodder industry.

The shock sector of work for crop growers, as formerly, is still grain farming. In recent years much has been done in this direction. The task now consists in consolidating and developing what has been achieved. In the 11th 5-Year Plan rural workers must raise the average annual total grain harvest to 238-243 million tons and raise the yield to an average of 20 quintals for the whole country, and up to 35-40 quintals in several granary areas. To this end it is necessary to further deepen the intensification of the sector, improve the structure of the sown areas and raise the proportion of grain crops, particularly in the adequate moisture zone.

Great attention is devoted to the production of other products of the fields, orchards and market gardens. The total output of sugar beets must be raised significantly through increasing yield and introducing new technology. Targeted programs are being elaborated for increasing the yield of sunflowers, cotton, potatoes, vegetables and fruit. Particular significance is attached not only to raising procurement totals but also to the quality of produce and to preserving what has been grown. Here a great deal also depends on the accurate work of the crop growers' partners.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions make it possible for kolkhozes and sovkhozes and all sectors of the agroindustrial complex to confidently move forward year by year toward the planned goal. At the same time the plenum noted that it is important to concentrate efforts on fulfilling this years plans and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole. This is particularly necessary for those oblasts, krays and republics which have fallen behind in the implementation of plans and where the yield of the fields and the productivity of livestock units is rising only slowly. "The shortfall in produce which came about in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan must be made good," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the plenum, "and the unconditional fulfillment of the targets set by the 25th CPSU Congress must be insured."

It is the duty of rural party organizations to launch broad mass political work to explain the Central Committee plenum decisions and to mobilize rural workers to fulfill them. Attention must be focused above all on field work, preparation of machines for harvest and rational distribution of people at this difficult time. Party organizations will act correctly by directing socialist competition toward insuring the efficient exploitation of machinery and the rapid gathering of the harvest and avoiding wastage. It is also important to make maximum use of the opportunities of the summer to procure fodder and increase milk yields and the weight gain of livestock.

The harvest toil is gathering speed. Inspired by the party's concern for the further development of agriculture, crop growers and stock-raising workers are sparing no efforts to give the motherland more produce from fields and livestock units in the third year of the 5-year plan.

CSA REPORTS ON HARVEST PROBLEMS IN NORTH

LD191750Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration of the USSR has announced that grain crops and leguminous crops have been cut on an area exceeding 12 million hectares. More than half the cereals cut have been threshed. Harvesting is nearing completion in Turkmenia and Uzbekistan; the rate of progress is especially rapid in the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray and the Don.

However, the progress of the harvesting operation northward is being hampered by the cool and rainy weather. The grain crops have been flattened on large areas; additional measures are being taken to accelerate harvesting; 70 percent of the combine harvesters have been fitted with devices for cutting flattened and twisted crops. To prevent grain losses the machine operators are combining two-stage and direct combine harvesting.

BELORUSSIAN CP ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON POTATO-GROWING

LD191804Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR have adopted a resolution on improvements in potato-growing in the republic, in the light of the demands of the July plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev issued during his stay in Minsk. The task has already been set to obtain not less than 200 quintals of potatoes per hectare by the end of the current 5-year period.

TASS: RADUGA TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD191540Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--In accordance with the program for the further development of communications and television broadcasting systems using artificial earth satellites, another Raduga communications satellite was launched in the Soviet Union today. It contains on board relay apparatus designed to insure in the centimetre waveband uninterrupted round-the-clock telephone and telegraph radio communications and simultaneous transmission of color and black-and-white central television programs to the Orbita station network.

The Raduga satellite has been put into a circular orbit that is nearly stationary with the following initial parameters: distance from the earth's surface--36,590 km; period of rotation around the earth--24 hours 38 minutes; inclination of orbit--0.5 degrees.

Apart from improved multibarrelled communications and television relay apparatus, the satellite has a triaxial system of accurate orientation to the earth, an energy supply system with solar batteries that independently aim at and follow the sun, a system for correction in orbit, a thermoregulation system, a radiotelemetric system for transmitting data on the work of the onboard systems to earth, and a radio system for accurately measuring the parameters of the orbit and control of the satellite.

The apparatus installed on the Raduga satellite is working normally. The command and measuring complex is implementing control of the satellite. Use of the communications and television apparatus of the satellite will be carried out in accordance with the program that has been mapped out.

The Raduga satellite has the international registration code "Statsionar-2."

COSMONAUTS COMPLETE REFUELING OF SALYUT-6

LD191516Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1238 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jul TASS--TASS correspondent reports from Flight Control Center:

Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are completing their fifth week of space flight. Today the crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-2 orbiting scientific research complex began refueling the Salyut-6 station with fuel delivered into orbit by the Progress-2 cargo craft.

Following a check of the airtightness of fuel pipes and the tanks of the spacecraft and the station, the command was given to begin the operation of filling the station's tanks with fuel. The refueling process is carried out under the control of the crew and specialists at Flight Control Center.

According to telemetric data and reports from the cosmonauts, the refueling program for Salyut-6 has been completed in full.

Today another technological experiment on the Splav installation, which has lasted 2 days, was completed onboard the space complex. The cosmonauts are feeling fine. The onboard systems of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-2 space complex are working normally. The scientific research in near-earth orbit is continuing.

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